THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9391. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MILITARY FURORE.

Noble Response of the City.

WHAT THE EMPIRE STATE IS DOING.

Eleven New York Regiments Ordered Off.

The Eighth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Eleventh and Seventy-first to Go To-day.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW SOON.

Brisk Recruiting for Volunteer Organizations.

THE RESPONSE OF OTHER STATES, &c., &c., &c.

The military excitement, occasioned by the calling out of the State Militia, continued all day yesterday, and the greatest bustle prevailed at the different armories—recruits applying to be admitted as members of the regiments, officers despatching the necessary business connected with their departure, and orders hourly arriving containing the instructions from headquarters.

Adjutant General Hillhouse has issued the following additional orders:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 132.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 26, 1862.

The Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth regiments, National Guard, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington forthwith, upon the receipt of orders to that effect. The commandants of the several regiments above named will immediately make requisition for the ammunition and supplies required by their regiments upon the chiefs of the several departments of this State. The commandants will immediately report to Col. George Bliss, Jr., at No. 61 Walker street, New York, the available force of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 134.
STATE OF NEW YORK, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

The Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments, National Guard, will proceed to Washington forthwith. The commandants of the several regiments will make requisition upon the chiefs of the several departments of this State for such arms, ammunition, equipments and supplies as they may require for the use of their regiments. Upon application to Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr., No. 61 Walker street, New York, they will receive orders for transportation. On their arrival in Washington, the commandants of the several regiments will report to the Adjutant General of the army. Major Generals Sandford and Duryea are charged with the execution of this order, with reference to the regiments of their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

ORDER FOR IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 137.

The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to [illegible] at once cause to be prepared and presented at No. 61 Walker street, New York, rolls of their several companies preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major Generals Sandford and Duryea are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

THE UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

Was the scene of great preparation, business progressing like lightning. Colonel Tompkins received notification that a Rhode Island Volunteer regiment will come on to-day, via the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is probably the Eighth Rhode Island regiment, which disbanded at the time the government discontinued recruiting.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following are the regiments of this State which have been ordered to Washington:—

Fifth,	Nineteenth,
Sixth,	Twenty-second,
Seventh,	Twenty-fifth,
Eighth,	Twenty-eighth,
Eleventh,	Thirty-seventh,
Twelfth,	Forty-seventh,
Thirteenth,	Sixty-ninth,
Seventy-first.	

Reorganization of the Second Regiment New York State Militia.

Since the old militia organization has been merged into the Eighty-second regiment New York State Volunteers, and can no longer hold possession of the regimental armory, corner of Seventh street and Hall place, or the property thereto appertaining, an application is to be made to headquarters for the reorganization of the Second regiment New York State Militia, it being averred that six of the old captains and nearly two hundred of the original members of this command are still in the city, and willing to do duty as part of the new National Guard. It is advisable for the Governor to favor this reorganization of the Old State Guard Second regiment New York State Militia.

Fifth Regiment.

The Fifth regiment, National Guard, Colonel Louis Burger, expect to leave on Saturday next. Colonel Burger has issued the following order:—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—NO. 12.
FIFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

Pursuant to special orders No. 132 from general headquarters, State of New York, dated May 26, this regiment will hold itself in readiness to proceed to Washington forthwith on receipt of orders to that effect. Quartermaster Wm. F. Cary, Jr., will make the necessary requisitions for ammunition and supplies. The officers will meet every evening at the regimental armory, at eight o'clock, in fatigue uniform, until further orders. Commandants of companies will assemble their respective commands forthwith and make return about the numbers of rank and file to these headquarters. The men will provide themselves with suitable underclothes and an extra pair of shoes. By order of Colonel LOUIS BURGER, Commanding Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M.
CH. SEIBERT, Paymaster and Acting Adjutant.

The officers of the regiment are as follows:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Louis Burger; Lieutenant Colonel, Jeremiah P. H. Dodge; Major, Otto Schloemer; Adjutant, ———; Engineer, Henry S. Fearing; Surgeon, Charles Hasse; Quartermaster, W. H. Cary; Paymaster and Acting Adjutant, Charles Steloway; Assistant Surgeon, H. St. John Boom; Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Edly; Sergeant Major, C. Seitz; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. Feeblach; Drum Major, Charles Dreckel; Color Bearer, Adolph Acker.

Captains—Henry Barloch, Company H; G. H. W. Neander, Company A; George Haurer, Company B; Ferdinand Meyer, Company D; G. L. Th. Brorr, Company F; John F. Locke, Company G; George Aberle, Company I; Henry Schneider, Company K; Joseph Hillenbrandt, Company E; ———, Company C.

First Lieutenants—Clara Maage's, Company A; John Held, Company B; Otto Sackersdorf, Company D; Daniel Schaefer, Company E; Christopher Bangert, Company F; Christian Sauer, Company G; A. Kattenborn, Company H; P. Messerschmidt, Company I; C. D. Nehring, Company K; ———, Company C.

Second Lieutenants—John H. Brattmann, Company A; Anton Meyer, Company B; Charles Man, Company C; William Blank, Company E; Henry Hamann, Company F; Christian Reis, Company G; E. B. Mehler, Company H; William Wenz, Company I; Charles Obler, Company K; ———, Company D; Ph. Ploegen (brevet), Company A.

Sixth Regiment.

This regiment is under orders to proceed to the national capital, but it is probable that, owing to the recent order from Washington, they will not be able to get off before the close of the week. The armory was the scene of much excitement throughout yesterday, hundreds soliciting admission into the regiment.

The Departure of the Eighth Regiment Delayed—Excitement at the Armory—Their Departure To-day, &c.

Centre Market and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest excitement and enthusiasm during the whole of yesterday, consequent upon so many armories being in the building. From an early hour in the morning the spacious drill room of the Eighth regiment (Washington Grays) was one continuous scene of bustle and activity, occasioned by the expected departure of the regiment and its call for volunteers, which, indeed, was nobly responded to. In several parts of the room could be seen an officer, with a bench or table for a desk, surrounded by crowds of men and boys, anxiously awaiting their turn to give in their names. So great was the rush to join this regiment, which fought so nobly at the battle of Bull run, that not less than 300 persons were turned away in consequence of the regiment being recruited to the standard allowed. It is confidently stated by the recruiting officers that fifteen hundred men could be enlisted without the least trouble. It was expected that the regiment would have left yesterday evening for the seat of war, and this was the occasion of bringing hundreds of people to Broadway to witness their departure; but, in consequence of an order received late in the afternoon from the War Department, that no regiment would be allowed to march until mustered into the service, they were of course disappointed.

It is expected, however, that the regiment will be able to take its departure to-day.

The regiment will depart for Washington at five o'clock this afternoon. The following special order has been issued in reference to their departure:—

SPECIAL ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

That portion of general order No. 11 which relates to the departure of the regiment is hereby countermanded. The regiment will depart to-morrow (Wednesday), 28th inst. Line will be formed on Lafayette place, right resting on Fourth street, at five o'clock P. M. precisely. The drum corps and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at half-past four o'clock P. M. on the Parade ground. Commandants of companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at the armory at nine o'clock A. M., and to have on two lists of the names and ages of the men preparatory to making muster rolls, blanks of which will be in readiness at that hour. By order of
Col. J. M. VARIAN.
D. B. KEELER, Adjutant.

Subjoined is a list of the officers as far as can at present be ascertained:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Joshua M. Varian; Lieutenant Colonel, Obed F. Wentworth; Major, Leander Buck; Adjutant, David B. Keeler, Jr.; Engineer, Wm. H. Walton; Surgeon, Foster Swift; Quartermaster, J. T. Smith; Paymaster, Edward Kearney; Surgeon's Mate, Gustavus S. Winston; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Rutter; Assistant Surgeon's Mate, Frederick De Poyster; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Schwarzwaelder; Assistant Quartermaster, Bela M. Fanham; Commissary, A. C. Smith, Jr.; Sergeant Major, ———; Quartermaster Sergeant, ———; Commissary Sergeant, M. Dench; Ordnance Sergeant, ———.

Captains—Edward Burger, Company C; ———, Company F; Samuel Gregory, Company H; James O. Johnston, Company A; William S. Carr, Company G; Mortimer Griffin (prisoner of war), Company E; John P. Hayden, Company K; Michael W. Wall, Company B; Isaac Cohen, Company D; Robert Brown (cavalry), Company I.

First Lieutenants—Samuel N. Burrill, Company B; Anthony Woods, Company A; John Appleton, Company C; Jacob Schiele, Company G; Alonzo Putch, Company E; E. C. Rushmore, Company K; William T. Martin, Company I; Nathaniel R. Stetson, Company D; James G. Di[illegible], Company F; ———, Company D.

Second Lieutenants—Chas. T. Hurlbut, Company E; Richard L. Dunphy, Company G; George R. Day, Company A; Henry S. Decker, Company G; Wm. G. Halsey, Company H; John M. Kelley, Company K; Arthur Hermance, Company B; Joseph King, Company I; ———, Company D; ———, Company F.

Eleventh Regiment.

Col. Joachim Maidhof has issued the necessary orders for the departure of this regiment to-day, to wit:—

REGIMENTAL ORDER—NO. 7.
ELEVENTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON RIFLES, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

In compliance with special order No. 130, under date of May 26, from State headquarters, this regiment will proceed to Washington to-morrow, the 28th inst. The members will assemble for that purpose at the regimental armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, at two o'clock P. M. on that date, in fatigue dress, with knapsacks, overcoats, haversacks, canteens and blankets. Overcoats strapped on top and blankets underneath from the knapsack. Each man will provide himself with suitable underclothing, an extra pair of boots or shoes, spoon, knife and fork, and will be provided at the armory with blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c. Each officer will be allowed a small trunk, which must be marked distinctly and left at the armory before one o'clock. They should be marked with the name of the owner and the letter of his company. Each man will provide himself with one day's rations. Line will be formed at four o'clock precisely, in Second avenue, right on Fourth street [illegible] and report to the Adjutant [illegible] charge of all the baggage and have it safely forwarded from the armory.
By order of J. MAIDHOF, Colonel.
F. VILMAR, Adjutant.

The officers are:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Joachim Maidhof; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Weinberger; Major, George A. Raymond; Adjutant, Frederick Vilmar; Engineer, Frederick Bang; Surgeon, ———; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Paymaster, John H. Behrens; Surgeon's Mate, ———; Chaplain, ———; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frederick Bawo; Ordnance Sergeant, John V. Meyer; Color Bearer, Philip Vleck; Right General Guide, John Bartz; Left General Guide, John Lux; Chief Bugler, Leonard Rubel; Drum Major, Louis Tusch; Sergeant of Engineers, George Schober.

Captains—Peter Roth, Company E; Henry Lux, Company F; John Kubin, Company G; George Fischer, Company D; Jacob Marder, Company B; Kasimer Kronkel, Company H; Edward Schott, Company C; Wm. Sollman, Company I; Wm. Seebach, Company K; Valentine Cook, Company A.

First Lieutenants—John M. Zischofski, Company G; Bernhard Meyer, Company D; John F. Ludowig, Company F; Henry Brannhold, Company H; Wm. Ewald, Company K; Fred. Loeckner, Company E; Charles Haase, Company C; Peter Kreiger, Company I; Ernst Gasteyger, Company A; ———, Company B.

Second Lieutenants—John Seitz, Company G; Wm. A. Dumme, Company A; Martin Bortiz, Company F; John Schoeninger, Company H; Henry Beroodes, Company K; Gustav Sperber, Company D; George Nehrhass, Company B; Martin Stenzel, Company C; Charles Helfert, Company E; Charles Goss, Company I.

The greatest exertions were made yesterday to have this regiment prepared to march to-day, without fail.

Twelfth Regiment.

Colonel W. G. Ward, the new commander of this corps, is pushing matters with the utmost vigor to secure the departure of his regiment with as little delay as practicable. He has promulgated the following order:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.
INDEPENDENCE GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

Pursuant to special orders, No. 134, from the Commander-in-Chief, calling upon this command to proceed forthwith to Washington, commandants of companies are directed to recruit their several companies to the standard number, using every exertion to report their commands complete at the earliest possible moment. Members of the command unable from business or other ties to accompany the regiment, are required to furnish substitutes. Commandants of companies are directed to report daily to the Colonel, at headquarters, at five o'clock P. M. They will also make immediate requisition upon Quartermaster Banks for necessary uniforms, arms and equipments. Officers are directed to drill their respective commands daily. The non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on Wednesday, at nine o'clock A. M. By order of Col. W. G. WARD.
Lieut. GEORGE A. HILTON, Acting Adjutant.

A few recruits will be taken on application at the company armories, Mercer House and Jefferson Market. The officers are:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, William G. Ward; Lieutenant Colonel, ———; Major, Henry A. Bostwick; Adjutant, E. Ellery Anderson; Engineer, Benjamin S. Church; Surgeon, Henry Draper; Quartermaster, Francis S. Banks; Paymaster, Livingstone Satterlee; Surgeon's Mate, ———; Chaplain, ———; Sergeant Major, Solon Brown; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward Kirk, Jr.; Commissary Sergeant, ———; Ordnance Sergeant, ———; Color Sergeant, James A. Van Dyke; Left General Guide, John Jackson; Right General Guide, Mathew Glenn.

Captains—Jacob O. Raynor, Company I; William N. Byrne, Company C; Nicholas L. Hassen, Company B; Ezekiel Vance, Company H; George H. Barr, Company A; John Mullins, Company D.

First Lieutenants—William Raynor, Company I; Prescott H. Ward, Company F; Henry Magrath, Company G; George A. Hilton, Company C; J. Milton Ferry, Company A.

Second Lieutenants—Herbert R. Markay, Company I; Leander K. Bingham, Company J; James Gray, Company E; Sylvanus C. Bradway, Company G; James A. Whitlock, Company C; Alfred B. Price, Company B; Anthony McReynolds, Company H; William Dyatt, Company F; James A. Mandeville, Company A.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.

This regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gas Company, will probably leave this morning about ten o'clock. Business at the armory, 596 Broadway, was exceedingly brisk all day yesterday, and recruits were offering themselves to an unlimited number. The officers are:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Charles Roome; Lieutenant Colonel, Claudius L. Monell; Major, Oscian D. Ashley; Adjutant, Charles M. Catlin; Engineer, Henry J. Scudder; Surgeon, Henry Flack; Quartermaster, James A. Timpson; Paymaster, Walter Roome; Surgeon's Mate, ———; Chaplain, George Jarvis Geer; Military Secretary, Stephen E. Burrall; Commissary, James Meeks; Assistant Quartermaster, W. A. O. Montgomery, Jr.; Assistant Paymaster, J. L. Uhlhorn; Ordnance Officer, J. E. Wiune; Sergeant Major, O. F. A. Brockway; Quartermaster Sergeant, Theodore W. Morris; Commissary Sergeant, ———; Ordnance Sergeant, ———.

Captains—Theodore W. Parmele, Company A; Albert M. Smith, Company B; Wm. E. Vermilye, Company C; Wm. H. Farrar, Company D; John H. Quackenbush, Company E; George W. Lyon, Company F; Albert N. Davidson, Company G; George Dudley Waring, Company H.

First Lieutenants————, Company A; Thomas Stevenson, Company B; ———, Company C; George H. Dusenberry, Company D; ———, Company E; James M. Vanderbergh, Company F; N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, Company G; Frederick F. Thompson, Company H.

Second Lieutenants—Charles E. Chapman, Company A; George W. Deister, Company B; ———, Company C; Pierre A. Parcells, Company D; Joshua Isaacs, Company E; Charles L. Terry, Company F; Albert A. Drake, Company G; Charles E Homer, Company H.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The members of this popular corps flocked to their armory at an early hour yesterday morning, and though the weather was gloomy and wet every company and drill room was crowded long before noon. The regiment volunteer their services almost to a man, and recruits are so numerous that the only fear is the officers will have to decline the services of hundreds anxious to connect themselves with a corps which distinguished itself so highly in the early part of the rebellion. The officers' room was visited early in the day by Major Bagley, Capt. James B. Kirker, Quartermaster Tully, Capt. Breslin and other officers, with a view to expedite the business arrangements preparatory to departure. Major James Bagley, who will command the regiment during the absence of Col. Corcoran, has issued the annexed order:—

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

By the orders of the Commander-in-Chief this regiment is directed to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Washington on receipt of command. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to recruit their respective commands, and for such purpose will be in attendance at the Regimental Armory from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. until the day of departure. By order of Major JAMES BAGLEY, Comm'g.
MATTHEW MURPHY, Acting Adjutant.

The company officers are actively employed in filling up the ranks. The members of Companies A, B, H and G (the former Colonel Haggerty's old company), will meet this morning, at the armory, Essex Market, to complete arrangements. Company K—the Irish Zouaves—General Meagher's command at the battle of Manassas, goes out again, commanded by Captain J. H. Nugent and First Lieutenant R. K. Butler.

The following is a correct list of the officers of this regiment:—

Field and Staff—Col., Michael Corcoran (a prisoner in Richmond); Lieut. Col., ———; Maj., Jas. Bagley, in command; Adj., John McKeon; Capt. of Engineers, James B. Kirker; Surgeon, Dr. Robert Johnson; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Tully; Paymaster, Mathew Kehoe; Chaplain, Rev. Thos. Mooney; Sergeant Major, Arthur Tracy; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Bell; Ordnance Sergeant, Francis Page; First Color Bearer, ——— Murphy; Second Color Bearer, ——— McCloskey; Right General Guide, Thomas Sweeney; Left General Guide, John Bowes.

Captains—John Breslin, Company F; Richard Dalton, Company L; Thomas Lynch, Company B; Thos. Clarke, Company D; John Coonan, Company I; Wm. Butler, Company H; James McCrann, Company G; Thos. Dempsey, Company K; Theodore Kelly, Company A; Michael O'Keefe, Company C.

First Lieutenants—John Coonan, Company I; John Bowan, Company C; Patrick Duffy, Company F; Thomas Fay, Company D; John Bagley (prisoner of war), Company E; Richard Dalton, Company L; Daniel Strain, Company A; Chas. Campbell, Company G; Joseph Murphy, Company B; Francis Whelply, Company H.

Second Lieutenants—Thos. M. Canton, Company I; John H. Ryan, Company C; Michael O'Doyle, Company D; Michael F. Breslin, Company F; Edward Here, Company L; Denis L. Sullivan, Company A; Andrew Reed, Company E; Matthew O'Beirne, Company B; Thomas Phipps, Company G.

Junior Second Lieutenants—James Gannon (prisoner of war), Company H; John Duffy, Company F; Edmond Conolly, Company L; Wm. Fogarty, Company I; Michael Deane, Company E; Michael McGuire, Company D; John Fahy, Company A; Wm. P. Rogers, Company B; Edward Quin, Company G; Michael O'Connor, Company C.

The Departure of the Seventy-first Regiment Delayed.

An order was received from Washington yesterday to the effect that this regiment were not to receive their uniforms until further notice. The regiment were fully prepared to start for Washington in the afternoon, and only awaited their uniforms to be in full marching order. The order referred to, therefore, fell on them like a thunder clap, and they did not know what to make out of it. A proper requisition, signed by Colonel Bliss, was duly deposited with the United States Quartermaster at eight o'clock in the morning, and Colonel Bliss stated positively to Quartermaster Roosevelt, of the Seventy-first, that he would furnish the necessary uniforms in time to enable the regiment to move that evening. Colonel Vinton, Assistant Quartermaster General, says that, in view of the order from Washington, he cannot [illegible] service formally. This being the state of things, the Seventy-first did not get away last night, and cannot possibly leave till some time this evening.

The following supplemental order has been issued by Colonel Martin:—

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMERICAN GUARD, NEW YORK, May 27, 1862.

Commandants of companies will make their companies comprise sixty-four privates, four corporals and five sergeants, with Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, and no more, as there may not be arms and equipments sufficient for a larger force. If we need more men after we arrive in Washington, we can send on for those already recruited. Commandants of companies will see that the men pack in the knapsack the shirts, drawers, shoes, knife, fork, spoon, cup, plate, &c., that they receive, and they will wear their own. The overcoats will be worn on the back, and blankets strapped on the knapsack. The officers of the regiment will meet at the Regimental Armory at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Major. Company A will make their requisition on the Quartermaster at one o'clock, Company I at a quarter past, Company C at half-past, Company D at three-quarters past, Company E at two o'clock, Company F at a quarter past, Company G at half past, Company H at three-quarters past, and Company K at three o'clock.
HENRY P. MARTIN, Colonel.

Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Colonel Addison Farnsworth, of the Seventy-ninth regiment of Highlanders, now doing active duty at Beaufort, South Carolina, has nobly come forward and offered to raise a second battalion of the Seventy-ninth. Should the Secretary of War accept the offer the organization will at once commence, and when completed the battalion will be under command of Captain Joseph Laing, of Company G. The battalion will also have the valuable services of Captain R. T. Shillinglaw. Both of those officers have seen service, and were badly wounded at Bull run. Colonel Farnsworth distinguished himself during the Mexican campaign. These hardy Scots should be accepted as soon as any other class of our citizen soldiery, for the countrymen of Bruce and Burns were never known to shrink from a foe.

The Anderson State Guard.

A meeting of members of the above corps was held at their drill room at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, four hundred and three answering to their names as called. The call for the meeting was read and the object explained by the Lieutenant Colonel, who presided. A unanimous resolution was passed to answer any call, either for State service or at the national capital, as soon as the battalion is fully armed, equipped and uniformed, provided that the term of service does not exceed that of the militia regiments. The following is a list of the officers:—

Field and Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, J. K. Larko; Major, C. M. Davis; Adjutant, W. Chapman; Assistant Surgeon, E. Reed.

Captains—Company A, Charles Roberts; Company B, E. C. Rayner; Company C, Wm. Edwards; Company D, H. Angel; Company E, S. Thomas; Company F, R. Moore.

Recruiting for Volunteer Organizations.

Col. Bliss, commanding the volunteer department, opened a depot for the enlistment of recruits yesterday morning, and by nine o'clock A. M. applications from the commandants of twelve companies, representing about 1,000 men, were received. The plan of organizing the new regiments will differ very materially from that adopted heretofore. As soon as recruits are enlisted they will at once go into camp, but at what place is not yet designated. It is expected that by the end of June some six thousand men will be recruited from this city. No regiments will be accepted as such. All the volunteers must be offered by companies. The regiments will be formed by the Governor as fast as the companies are filled up, and the officers will be appointed from headquarters. By this arrangement the nuisance of half a hundred skeleton corps and very few full ones will be avoided. Hereafter the Colonel will be the last man to enlist, instead of the first one, as was the case last year; and a regiment will be ready for the field and staff before these useful and ornamental officers are named.

Military Movements in Brooklyn.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE LOCAL MILITARY—PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTEENTH, TWENTY-THIRD, TWENTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS—LARGE NUMBER OF RECRUITS FLOCKING IN, ETC.

The tocsin of preparation is reverberating throughout the length and breadth of the "City of Churches," and by to-morrow three full regiments will be ready to march in defence of the capital. The Thirteenth, however, will, in all probability, leave some time this afternoon, as the regiment is now swelled up to over eight hundred by reason of the number of young men who are anxious to join this favorite corps, commanded by the energetic and youthful Colonel Clarke. The armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, was crowded yesterday by the friends and members of the organization, and hasty preparations, with a burning anxiety to get on the "war path," were observable among all. The different recruiting officers were kept quite busy during the day in entering the names of those upon their lists aspiring to military fame, and the Thirteenth will, if delayed until Thursday, probably turn out over one thousand men. Company B has its headquarters at No. 166 Fulton street; Company D at the Union Hotel, Liberty street; and Company F at No. 371 Fulton street. The uniform of this regiment has been changed. They are now to wear United States army blue uniforms, instead of gray, as formerly. The following is a list of officers of the Thirteenth, as they stand at present:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Robert B. Clarke; Lieutenant Colonel, John Woodward; Major, Samuel K. Boyd; Adjutant, William McKee; Quartermaster, Joseph Momby; Assistant Quartermaster, George Hardy; Surgeon, Dr. Charles T. Chase; Engineer, Lieutenant Commanding, R. G. Newell.

Company A—Captain, William W. Mead.
Company B—Captain, Horace A. Sprague.
Company C—Captain, A. T. Dodge, Jr.; First Lieutenant, B. S. Oaks; Second Lieutenant, A. A. McFarlan.
Company D—Captain, Henry Ralsdon.
Company E—Captain, Philip H. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Samuel Richards; Second Lieutenant, R. B. McMurray; Third Lieutenant, Richard Oliver.
Company F—Captain, S. W. Heath.
Company G—Captain, R. V. W. Thorne; First Lieutenant, Evan M. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Kissam; Third Lieutenant, John A. Elwell.
Company H—Captain, Thos. S. Dakin; First Lieutenant, James B. Bach; Second Lieutenant, vacant; Third Lieutenant, Schenck Van Cleef.
Company I—Captain, George A. Delereo; First Lieutenant, Ira D. Baker; Second Lieutenant, F. Coleman; Third Lieutenant, R. S. Jones.
Company K—Captain, Rodney C. Ward.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This corps has its headquarters at the Odeon, in the Eastern District, and is under command of Colonel J. V. Meserole. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and they will probably be ready for departure by Saturday next. There are now nearly six hundred members attached to the organization. A meeting was held by the entire corps at the Odeon at a late hour on Monday evening, when the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Colonel Meserole addressed the men, exhorting them to prepare as rapidly as possible for the march.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, it will be remembered, did good service before, while at the seat of war among the three months' men. Their headquarters is at the armory, and they will probably leave for Washington to-morrow. They are about being provided with an entirely new outfit. Yesterday morning a meeting of the officers was held at the City Armory in order to make the necessary preparations for a speedy departure. A statement was made by the Adjutant, who had had an interview with General Duryea, that the orders for instant departure were stringent and that all the necessary equipments, including Enfield rifles, would be furnished without delay. To-morrow, at four P. M., according to orders by the Colonel, the men will assemble at the armory in order to get their outfit. A resolution was proposed and adopted that each contribute one dollar in order to increase the pay of the drum majors and sergeants. It is the intention to procure a band also for the regiment. The officers will assemble at the same place at six o'clock this evening. The following is a list of the officers:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Michael Bennett; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles Kiebl; Major, Adam Schepper; Adjutant, D. A. Dokes; Surgeon, P. H. Rice; Quartermaster, Samuel Duell; Engineer, Captain Campbell; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Meyer; Sergeant Major, George Heiselmeyer; Drum Major, Henry Rohils; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Henry Platte; Commissary Sergeant, Henry Willis; Color Sergeant, Edward Beltoner.

Company A—Captain, Samuel Wandalt; First Lieutenant, Herman Thal; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company B—Captain, Jacob Becker; First Lieutenant, Henry Ohman; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Friedel.
Company C—Captain, Joseph Altenbrend; First Lieutenant, Peter Spangenberg; Second Lieutenant, Peter Brady.
Company D—Captain, John Jilbro; First Lieutenant, W. Rossfold; Second Lieutenant, Henry Ald.
Company E—Captain, C. A. R. Bergemann; First Lieutenant, George Schellein; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lauer.
Company F—Captain, Henry Werner; First Lieutenant, John Grebel; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company G—Captain, Joseph Burger; First Lieutenant, Louis Fuchs; Second Lieutenant, Valentine Schenck.
Company H—Captain, Henry Willis; First Lieutenant, Louis Dobling; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Schaffer.
Company I—Captain Joseph A. Merkert; First Lieutenant, Ludwig Seib; Second Lieutenant, Adam Enders.
Company K—Captain, Jacob Weber; First Lieutenant, H. Kieno; Second Lieutenant, F. Hitzelberger.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This organization is rapidly filling, there being now nearly three hundred men attached to the corps. It has been recruited from the most respectable of our Brooklyn citizens, and when fully organized will no doubt make an efficient and useful corps. The headquarters of the Twenty-third is situated at the Arsenal, in Portland avenue, where recruits will be received. The other recruiting depots are at Montague Hall and South Brooklyn. The uniform of the regiment will consist of gray, trimmed with black. No colonel has as yet been appointed, but it is thought that Capt. Everdell, who is an excellent soldier, and at present attached to the regiment, will receive the appointment.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ON THE TAPIS.

Frank C. Spinola, Esq., late State Senator from the Third district of Brooklyn, it is understood, is about to raise a brigade, and it is hoped that he will get permission from the Secretary of War so to do. Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull run, and but lately released, has been exchanged for the rebel, Col. S. L. Patton, and is about to take the field once more in a few days. According to all present appearances the war spirit of Brooklyn, which has lain dormant for some time, has again burst forth with the greatest ardor.

The War Excitement in Williamsburg.

Notwithstanding the drain on Williamsburg for recruiting the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments, the newly formed Forty-seventh is filling up its ranks rapidly. This regiment, "Our Own," as the Williamsburgers fondly call it, has already its full complement of men, and will be ready to march to-morrow morning. The most intense excitement exists in this section of Brooklyn, and the only difficulty appears to be "who shall stay at home!" Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, whose name is a tower of strength in Williamsburg, is recruiting a company, in which he is to have a lieutenant's position (having declined higher honors), and the rush to enlist under him is astounding. Williamsburg furnishes most of the recruits for the Twenty-eighth, many for the Thirteenth, and all for the Forty-seventh. Thus the work goes on.

Movements in Other Sections of the State.

BUFFALO.

Our Buffalo exchanges state that about twelve o'clock Sunday night the following despatch was received at Buffalo:—

The orders from government are to send all the available militia of the State to Washington immediately. What can Buffalo do?
E. D. MORGAN.

The military authorities there, after consultation, decided that Buffalo could respond with a regiment in a couple of days.

On Monday evening there was a meeting in Buffalo to consider the subject of sending troops to Washington to do garrison duty. Mayor Fargo presided. Speeches were made and the response was enthusiastic.

ROCHESTER.

[From the Rochester Union, May 26.]

Yesterday Governor Morgan telegraphed to the various points in this State to ascertain the condition of the State militia, with a view to going to Washington forthwith. This was in response to a call from the federal government for troops.

Postmaster Updike received the despatch sent here, and laid the matter before the commissioned officers of the Fifty-fourth regiment. Colonel Brackett was absent, but will be home to-morrow. Lieutenant Colonel Ernst signified his readiness to respond to the call, no matter at what sacrifice of private interests. The officers and members of the companies in the Fifty-fourth regiment express the same feeling generally. There will be a meeting of several corps to-night, and an order is momentarily expected for them to make ready to go southward.

SYRACUSE.

[From the Syracuse Standard, May 26.]

Governor Morgan is evidently preparing to call out the militia "New York State National Guard," as the new militia law designates them. This morning Colonel J. Dean Hawley, of the Fifty first regiment, received the following despatch from Governor Morgan:—

ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

Major General WM. C. BROWN—
Orders from Washington render it necessary to forward to the city all the available militia force. What can be expected from your division?
E. D. MORGAN.

Major General Brown and Brigadier General Wright both being absent from the city, the despatch was received by Colonel Hawley, who immediately answered as follows:—

SYRACUSE, May 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN—
Major General Brown and Brigadier General Wright are both absent. My command is nearly one hundred strong, and will march at short notice, if orders are issued. If little time was allowed there would be no difficulty in getting five hundred more volunteers.
J. DEAN HAWLEY,
Colonel Commanding Fifty first regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

TROY.

[From the Troy Times, May 26.]

The call of Gov. Morgan upon several regiments of the State militia to proceed at once to Washington to protect the capital adds to the excitement, and the great question appears to be whether the Twenty-fourth, Col. Crandall, will be among those summoned. The regiment musters three hundred names on its roster books, and it is probable that as many more partially enlisted soldiers could be obtained to recruit the regiment to the maximum standard of State troops. Officers of the regiment have been in consultation with the Governor to-day, but at this writing it is not known what decision his Excellency has arrived at in respect to the Twenty-fourth. If the regiment is to be called upon it is to be hoped that at least a thousand men will go with it to protect our menaced capital, and save it from the desecration and destruction which would surely follow its capture by the rebels.

The National Guards, Capt. Babcock, held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of considering the propriety of tendering their services to Gov. Morgan, in connection with the militia, for the defence of the capital. John A. Griswold presided. On motion of D. J. Hicks, the Guard unanimously tendered their services to the Governor, and either Capt. Babcock or Mr. Griswold will go down this afternoon to acquaint him with the offer of the company. It is expected the Guard will take with them at least one hundred men. Every member of the Guard is requested to be present at the armory this evening.

Troops From the New England States.

The military authorities of the State of Massachusetts are desirous of passing their troops to the seat of war with as little publicity as possible. Colonel Howe, their agent in this city, has received positive orders to withhold all information on the subject from the representatives of the press, and, as far as lies in his power, to prevent any account of the movements of the New England troops from appearing in the newspapers. Our reporters found out, on visiting the Jersey City Railroad depot yesterday, that the Thirty-second regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Parker commanding, arrived there about nine o'clock yesterday morning in the Fall River boat from Boston. After a delay of about thirty minutes, they took the cars and proceeded to the seat of war. Several other bodies of troops are expected to pass through this city during the next few days, and Colonel Howe has written to the State authorities for permission to give publicity to the movements which he thinks is necessary for the honor of the State he represents.

BOSTON TIGERS COMING.

The Second battalion of infantry, of Boston (Tigers), one of the crack corps of that city, will pass through this city this morning, four hundred strong, on their way to Washington, under command of Major Ralph W. Newton.

RESPONSE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Proclamation of Governor Sprague.

SPECIAL ORDERS.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PROVIDENCE, May 26, 1862.

Citizens of the State capable of bearing arms will at once report themselves to the nearest military organizations.

The commandants of the chartered and volunteer military companies will at once organize their companies, and the men so reporting into companies of eighty-three men rank and file, and report to these headquarters, when they will be armed, equipped, and moved under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief to Washington, to protect the national capital from the advance of the rebels, who are now rapidly approaching.

General Robbins is directed to organize and command the first regiment, and will order his brigade under arms and form it into a regiment.

The second regiment will be under command of Capt. Bliss, of the United States Army.

The Providence Marine Corps of artillery will be placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Gallup as captain, and is directed to organize the same.

Colonel Shaw is ordered to assemble the National Guard for organization.

Rhode Island troops will move through Baltimore, and if their progress is impeded by the rebel mob of that city, they will wade out to [illegible] capital in common with thousands of our patriotic countrymen, who will rush to arms to ward off the danger which is imminent.
WM. SPRAGUE.
AUG. HOPPIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

What Is Thought of Governor Andrew's Letter—The Alacrity of the People of Massachusetts in Enrolling Themselves in the Ranks—The Scene on Boston Common, &c., &c.

BOSTON, May 27, 1862.

The letter of Governor Andrew is universally condemned by the masses of the people. They dislike the Governor's insinuations that the citizens of Massachusetts are conditionally loyal. The Boston press, without an exception, condemns it. In fact, no one here approves the letter except the worshippers of Garrison, Phillips & Co. That Governor Andrew does not represent the people is plainly evident by the rapid enlistments and prompt response to the call for more troops. There is no cavilling on the part of the people. As soon as it was known that more troops were wanted they came forward by companies and regiments.

General Banks' division being the one that has suffered, the local feeling of Boston and the State is naturally more thoroughly aroused than if it had been any other General.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Boston Advertiser of yesterday.]

MASSACHUSETTS UNCONDITIONALLY LOYAL.

Governor Andrew has probably seen occasion to change *the opinion of the loyalty of Massachusetts, which he intimated in his despatch to the Secretary of War*. At all events, after his despatch had been answered *by the refusal of the President to sustain General Hunter*, the Governor did not hesitate yesterday morning to call upon the men of Massachusetts to defend their government, appealing solely to their patriotism, irrespective of their views of policy. And we do not learn that the people paused to ask whether the House or Senate Confiscation bill was most likely to pass, or whether negroes were to be armed, or emancipation declared by proclamation. In fact, they seem to have responded to the call as if they felt no draft upon their patriotism whatever.

MUSTERING OF TROOPS IN BOSTON.

The call of Governor Andrew, issued yesterday morning to the militia and volunteers not in actual service, showed that notwithstanding the many calls on her patriotism within the year past, Massachusetts still responds quickly and cheerfully to the call for a few more troops. News of the call for men was sent by telegraph to all the newspapers in the State, and in some cases *the bells were immediately rung and everybody called out*. At about ten o'clock, the first company, the National Guard, of this city, made its appearance on the Common, numbering about fifty men. Soon after came the Boston Light Artillery, on foot and armed with swords. From this time the companies began to come in thick and fast, the captains reporting themselves and their commands to Major General Andrews, who had his marquee pitched upon the crest of the hill.

By the middle of the afternoon the whole of the Second regiment militia had reported themselves, also the greater part of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth. The New England Guard were at first ordered to report at headquarters to go down to garrison Fort Warren, in company with the Cadets. This was subsequently countermanded, and the Salem Cadets and Boston Independent Cadets will, for the present, perform garrison duty there. Captain Cabot's company of artillery are transferred from Fort Independence to Fort Warren. The First battalion of infantry—the present garrison—are to be recruited up to a full regiment by adding four more companies to it. Major F. J. Parker, late Major commanding the battalion, has been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel commanding the regiment, which will be the Thirty-second. The following officers have been commissioned for this regiment:—Captain, Josiah C. Fuller; First Lieutenants, Stephen Rich, of Gloucester, Lyman B. Whiton, of Hingham; Second Lieutenants, H. Northey Hooper, of Roxbury, and George H. Dana, of Cambridge; Surgeon, Z. Boylston Adams, of Boston, now Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh regiment.

Two companies of regular infantry, who have for some time been stationed at Fort Independence, came up early yesterday morning, and were sent to Washington. They are attached to the Eleventh United States Infantry, and are under the command of Captain Wood and Lieutenant Brownell. Eighty men at Camp Cameron, who were recruited for General Burnside, will probably be sent on directly. The New England Guard are preparing to move, and are recruiting up their ranks as quickly as possible. An election of Major of this battalion has been ordered. Report says that they will start this noon. The Second battalion are also filling up their ranks and making preparations to start. They have orders to report at headquarters this afternoon at three o'clock, to be furnished with equipments. They will probably leave this evening, if they can muster three companies.

In Charlestown the Mayor called the City Council together to consult upon the means of meeting the Governor's call. *The Council voted unanimously to appropriate $10,000 for the families of those who now leave for the seat of war.* The two Charlestown companies of the Fifth regiment met at their armories, equipped themselves, and came to the Common and reported. A delegation of the students of Harvard College offered the Governor a company from the college. The offer was accepted, on condition that they report at noon to-day. The Waltham Light Dragoons are changed to infantry, and attached to the Fifth regiment as Company C.

In Lowell the greatest enthusiasm was manifested; *the old Sixth regiment, which so distinguished itself by its prompt response to the former unexpected call of the country, turned out in full numbers, and started early in the afternoon.* On the first receipt of the news the alarm bell was rung *by order of Mayor Huford*, and the crowds called out rushed to Market street, and in a few moments all the armories were crowded. *At two o'clock in the afternoon over one hundred and fifty new recruits had enrolled their names.* Speeches were made in the different armories. Mayor Huford addressed the companies, stating that the families of those who went in the regiment should be provided for the same as the three years' men. Several persons came forward with substantial aid, Hon. F. B. Patch, Wm. L. North and George Wellman, Esqs., each giving $100. Two Lawrence companies, with full ranks, reached Lowell at two o'clock.

The news was received in Taunton at about eight o'clock A. M., through the New Bedford papers. The Light Guard were immediately notified, summoned to their armory, and at eleven o'clock they left for this city. Their ranks were full, numbering 100, rank and file. In Worcester a mass meeting of the citizens was held on the Common, and speeches were made by Mayor Aldrich and others. The Third battalion of Rifles will leave as soon as it is filled. The City Council of New Bedford held a meeting at four o'clock in the morning, and made arrangements to send on the City Guard. A meeting was held in Newton last evening to take such action as may seem necessary.

The garrison at Fort Warren was changed last evening. The Salem Cadets and Boston Cadets marched down State street, and the first battalion marched up at about six o'clock. The battalion marched to the Old Colony station, and by seven o'clock were on their way. This battalion is an excellent corps, and one of good discipline. It comprises six full companies and is to be made the nucleus of a new regiment. A recruiting office has been opened at the Hancock House by Lieutenant Colonel T. L. D. Perkins, for the four companies necessary to complete the regiment. Within twelve hours ninety recruits were enlisted at the central office. The whole number cannot even be guessed, as the recruiting officers are scattered all over the State. The latter regiment, or rather six companies of it, encamped on the Common last night. The Second battalion, as will be seen by advertisement, are to leave forthwith for Washington, and those wishing to enlist in this favorite corps must apply at once. Major Newton will join the battalion in New York.

Altogether nearly a thousand Massachusetts men left yesterday for Washington, and companies are constantly arriving from all parts of the State. Several new regiments are in project, and but a few days will be required to raise a large force in response to the government call. Quite a number of the soldiers were in the streets last night, rather noisy, but not seriously disorderly. The Common presented a lively appearance all day, and will probably be filled to-day, as not nearly all the militia of the State have yet reported themselves.

RESPONSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Call for Three Months' Men Countermanded.

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1862.

Governor Curtin has issued a general order countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed. He congratulates the people on this fact, and commends the alacrity shown in every part of the State in volunteering for the defence of the capital.

The Philadelphia City Councils on the War.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1862.

A special meeting of the Select Council was held to-day, at the request of the Committee on the Defence and Protection of the City, to consider business arising out of the call of the government of the United States and of the State, for the services of additional troops from Philadelphia. Mr. Wetherell, Chairman of the Committee on Defence, &c., offered a resolution directing the City Controller to countersign all warrants drawn by the Mayor, in pursuance of the order of the Committee on Defence. This was for the purpose of properly equipping the Home Guard for active service. Objection was made to giving such wholesale power to the committee, and a warm debate ensued. Finally the resolution was postponed till Thursday. Mr. Wetherell thereupon presented his resignation.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

The Rebels Retreating to Winchester.

All Quiet at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1862.

Private accounts from Martinsburg represent that only a few rebel scouts were in town yesterday, and they shortly after retired without doing any damage.

The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

All is quiet here this morning. A large police force is stationed along Baltimore street and in other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

By despatches received this morning at the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

A message from General Banks, dated one o'clock this morning, says that Captain Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having had two killed.

A late despatch from General Banks says all is quiet at Williamsport.

Safety of the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

The following despatch was received in this city yesterday, by Mr. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, from Col. Ullmann:—

HARPER'S FERRY, May 27, 1862.

R. F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port of New York—
Insert in the papers a contradiction of the report that the Seventy-eighth regiment New York Volunteers has been cut to pieces. The regiment has not been in action, and is in good condition.
DANIEL ULLMANN,
Colonel Seventy eighth New York Volunteers.

The Tenth Maine Regiment.

PORTLAND, May 27, 1862.

A private despatch from the Tenth regiment, Gen. Banks' division, says that regiment is across the river in Maryland, at Williamsport. The officers are all safe. Fifty men are missing.

Expected Exchange of Col. Corcoran.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by Alderman Farley, of this city, in relation to the exchange of Colonel Corcoran:—

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

To TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs, City Hall:—
I have just received a telegram from General Wool. A flag of truce has gone to Petersburg to effect the exchange of all hostages, especially Colonel Corcoran. Army operations at Richmond may interfere.
M. F. ODELL.

A Rebel Privateer in the China Seas.

A letter received by Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Batavia, March 1, states:—There is a report here that a rebel privateer—a steamer mounting eight rifled guns—has been spoken in the China seas. The information, we are informed, was brought to Manila by her Majesty's steamer Vulcan, which obtained it from her Majesty's steamer Pioneer which latter vessel had spoken the privateer.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.

BREMEN—Steamship New York—Th Buger, C O Ackerman, family and servant; Miss Dora Ruhl, Miss Cath Feseler, L Poppele, Augusto L Yard, James Clark, A Lorigio, Wm Gordon, Mr Freudel, Miss Hierstedt, Miss Tanbar, Miss Temple, G Wiecke, H Duviera, E Bergstedt and lady, D Thi[illegible] and Mrs, Mrs Sophie V Oyste, Louis Birtoer, Isaac Taier, Miss Amalie Lossman, Miss Fanny Kleinner, Miss Johanna Levy, A Y Harald, O Dehinger and lady, Miss Mag Jacobsen, Miss Johanne Fahrmann, C Ette, L Heijken, G Krockel, Wm Umback, Otto Bunze, Mrs Elise Ruhl, Miss Emilie Hrock, Hugo Jehling, H Schoevner, S Watermann, I Borcherling, H White and family, Martin Wisanda, A Wiekelmann, F Enfeld, E S Shade and son, Bertha Gertsen, Dr H Frank and family, Henry Cohn, Miss Julie Pfatsch, Miss Cath Lang, F Beckabl, F Bumann, Mr St Malivade and lady, Meyer Marcuse, Mrs Cath Stoll and two children, Ernst Scott, Louis Werner, A S Weil, Alex Cohn, Eug La Townsend, A Vallin, Rev M Blyden, John Cappel, A Duquemare, M Moller, Christine Muller, Cath Moenken, Miss Caroline Klein, Mrs Franz Vanistonn and children, Jean Narac, I Urvenbrede, lady and children; Miss Marie and Darian Spelcker, Mr Mayer and two daughters, L Matierro, Jaques Mayer, Chas Baker, Pierre Havan and lady, Jeannette Stern, Miss Eugene Gilbert, Edward Schneider, Mrs Anna Meyer and daughter.

SAGUA—Brig C F Eaton—Mrs Bourgard and daughter.

NEUVITAS—Bark Ocean Home—G W Seeberg, Signor Don Powerer, F N Valds, O Valdz, Chas Trebbee.

BERMUDA—Brig Excelsior—Mrs Luff, child and servant, Mr Wilson, Mr Jones, G W Jones, J W Ingraham.

CALCUTTA—Bark Heberskam—Mr Wm Rafuss and two sons.

HAVANA—Bark Topeka—Mrs A Schenck and son, H Hatch, Thos Miller, W J Benjamin, A Rose and lady.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May 27—6 P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 26, and since January 1:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,717,631	2,632,590	2,068,460
Previously reported	32,227,222	49,820,629	46,848,406
Since January 1	$33,944,853	52,453,229	48,916,866

The money market was very dull to-day after the excitement of the past few days. Few loans were disturbed, and the indications are that to-morrow the parties who called their loans yesterday and on Saturday will be anxious to find employment for their means. We hear of sales of mercantile paper, about six months to run, at 5 per cent. Certificates of indebtedness are ⅛ better—about par.

Gold rose to 104⅜ this morning, and some of the leading bankers advanced their rate for the steamer to 115, at which figure there was little or no business done, the highest sales being about 114¾. Francs are quoted 4.92½ a 4.90, with a light demand. Produce merchants predict a continued and increased scarcity of bills.

The stock market was better to-day. The more cheerful news from Washington gave more courage to the bulls, and the decline of yesterday led to an increase of orders from the public. The bears are a good deal disappointed that no large amounts of stock have come on the market during the recent period of uneasiness. They appear to have expected that the shifting of loans would oblige some of the heavy bull operators to sacrifice their stocks. To-day there was some realizing, perhaps for bull account, but the aggregate amount of stock sold was small. With this exception, so far as we can learn, there have been no sales of stock for accounts of the leading bulls since the decline began, though it may reasonably be conjectured that the leading operators, who foresaw the turn in the market, relieved themselves of some stocks before prices gave way, and so strengthened their position. At the morning board to-day a large business was done in Pacific Mail, Erie, Central, the Michigan shares, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island. The advance of the morning was equal to 1 in Pacific Mail, ⅝ in Central, ¾ in Erie, 1 in Erie preferred, ⅛ in Michigan Central, 1 in guaranteed, ½ in Illinois Central, ¾ in Toledo and 2 in Rock Island. The inclement weather operated against business between the boards. At the second board stocks came out more freely than they had done, and prices gave way in consequence. A decline of ¾ a 1 per cent in the leading speculative shares ensued. After the call there was quite a rush to sell among the small operators, and the market closed heavy at about the following quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 103⅛ a 103¼; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 103¼ a 103⅜; do. 5's, 1874, 93 a 93¼; Tennessee 6's, 57½ a 57¾; Virginia 6's, 56 a 57; North Carolina 6's, 72 a 73; Missouri 6's, 51 a 51¼; Pacific Mall, 109½ a 109¾; New York Central, 86¾ a 86⅞; Erie, 35⅝ a 35¾; do. preferred, 62 a 62¼; Hudson River, 44 a 44¼; Harlem, 13¾ a 13⅞; do. preferred, 34½ a 34¾; Reading, 47¾ a 48¼; Michigan Central, 59½ a 59¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 23⅝ a 23⅞; do. guaranteed, 54⅜ a 54½; Panama, 130 a 132; Illinois Central, 60 a 60¼; Galena and Chicago, 67 a 67⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 41⅛ a 41¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 60 a 60⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 71 a 73; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 27 a 27¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 115 a 117; New York Central 7's, 1876, 105 a —; Erie third mortgage bonds, 97 a 97¼; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage bonds, 105½ a 106; Illinois Central 7's, 93 a 93½; gold, 104⅜ a 104½.

The receipts of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first four months of 1862, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz:—

	1861.	1862.
January	$103,404	100,922
February	88,221	96,936
March	83,700	103,020
April	94,650	94,957
Total	$375,025	395,837
Total of four months' increase over last year		$20,810

The Harlem Company ran two express trains to Albany, also two express trains from Albany, during the above period last year, which they have omitted this year, thereby saving on running expenses about $16,000 a month, and notwithstanding their leaving off these express trains, the company show the above favorable increase in their receipts. Many persons are under an erroneous impression that the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company and the Fourth avenue city line are separate and independent companies, doubtless arising from the fact that the large passenger cars are drawn by locomotive power, and the short line, or Fourth avenue city cars, are used only for the city business. They both, however, belong to and are owned by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which company is about extending its Fourth avenue city track up Madison avenue to the Central Park at Seventy-ninth street, under the recent act of the Legislature, and expect to be enabled to run their city cars to the Central Park during this summer or early fall. It is not only a great public necessity, but is of great pecuniary importance to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The route is up Fourth avenue to Forty-second street, along Forty-second street to Madison avenue, and up Madison avenue to the Central Park and Seventy-ninth street.

From the recent trials made by the Admiralty of Great Britain on a section of the Warrior and Monitor by the Armstrong smooth-bore gun, at two hundred yards, it would appear that the boiler plate which has been used in these vessels is not ball or bomb proof. From a mean of twelve trials of the best English boiler plate iron from different makers in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Shropshire, the tensile strength upon a square inch was found to be 19.6 tons, or 44,000 pounds. The English Low Moor bar, as tested at Alger's forge in Boston, gave an ultimate strength of 52,850 pounds. The New Jersey Franklinite bars, tested at Baltimore, reached over 77,000 pounds. The Director of the National Forges in France, speaking of a bar of American Franklinite, says:—"The aspect of the fracture was all nerves. An immense number of experiments have been made with this press, not only upon all the irons of France, but upon the best irons of England, Sweden, Spain and Siberia. Never has any bar tried reached the absolute tenacity of the Franklinite. It began to stretch at 15,000 kilograms, and the charge under which it broke was 25,000. Absolute tenacity per millimetre, 40 kilograms 8 m."

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$421,354 70
—For customs	55,000 00
Payments	743,091 85
Balance	12,090,180 66

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House to-day were $22,651,254, and the balances $999,71.

The following report on the state of the cotton trade at Manchester, after the news of the repossession of New Orleans by the United States government, is interesting:—

MANCHESTER, May 13, 1862.

If our market was inactive last week through the absence of advices expected from America, the news, so little anticipated, of the fall of New Orleans has not improved the state of things. In cotton at Liverpool the usual official telegram says there is no change, but private telegrams say prices are in favor of the buyer. In this market the effect of the American account is somewhat counteracted by the advices per letter and telegram from India and China. In India, at the date of last advices, they would have acquired the knowledge that there was at length a lessening of exports hence, and the market had improved. As the accounts from this country of sendings would continue to show the desirable change to which we have adverted, it is anticipated that we may continue to hear of farther improvements, and this belief has led to a more cheerful feeling than was expected. We have not had an improvement of business since last week, but things are no worse, and manufacturers are still inclined to hold with much firmness. Many sellers are inclined to treat the news from America lightly, and express an opinion that it will not lead to an increased supply of cotton; but this is not the opinion of merchants, or, if it is, they do not back their confidence to that effect by operations in the cloth market. The impression of some of our shrewdest men of business (some of whom have private agents in Charleston and New Orleans) is, that the blockade will be raised on the fall of these ports, and they say there can be little doubt that if the Mississippi is opened many of the planters, who are much pressed for money, will undoubtedly ship all the cotton they can on the first opportunity. Not only has the Manchester cloth market been inanimate to-day, merchants declining to buy (except, in some cases, to supply pressing wants, and then only in small quantity), but yarns have also been remarkably quiet. There is, however, notwithstanding, little or no decline in prices. Spinners are very firm, expressing a belief in many instances that, whatever may be the prospects in the future of a better supply of cotton, there is every probability that prices must yet go higher before relief comes. The market is much firmer than was anticipated, though no actual business is doing for any quarter.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of May:—

1862	$36,816
1861	30,091
Increase	$6,724

The Michigan Southern Railroad shows on the third week in May a gain of $8,000.

Mr. Sistare, No. 27 William street, advertises in another column to cash State of California coupons, due July 1, at five per cent.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, May 27, 1862.

$1000	U S 6's, '81 cou	103⅛	100 shs	NYCenRR.s15	87
1500	U S 6's, '81 rgly	103	50	do......s60	86⅝
10000	U S 5's, '74, cou	92¾	350	Erie RR	36⅛
6000	Try 7 3-10 p cnts	104⅜	500	do	36⅛
14000	do	104⅜	115	do	36½
80000	US 6's, 1 yr certif	100	300	do......b30	36⅝
6000	Ill cou bds, '62	96¼	200	do......s60	36⅝
6000	Ill war loan	96	200	do......s10	36⅛
4000	Mich 6's, '78	98⅝	100	do......s30	36½
1000	Tenn 6's, '90	57¼	370	Hudson R RR	44½
21000	do......s30	57½	50	do......b3	44½
10000	do	57⅝	625	Erie RR pref	64
8000	Virginia 6's	57	200	do	63⅞
1000	California 7's	94	450	do	63¾
3000	Minn 8 p ct bds	97	100	do......b10	64
9000	N Y Central 6's	100	950	Mich Cen RR	60⅛
6000	Erie RR 3 mb '83	97	500	do	60⅛
8000	do	97	100	do......b60	60¼
2000	M C 8 p c 1 m sf cb	105⅛	100	do......s60	60¼
3000	C, B & Q RR 8 p cb	105⅛	100	do......b60	60⅜
1000	Mich S 2d m	80	100	Mich So & N Ind RR	23⅞
6000	Tol & Wab 2 m	62	10	do	24
10000	do	62½	60	Mich So & N I gtd stk	54½
6000	Mich S s f bds	93	600	do	55
5000	Ill Cen RR bds	93¼	100	do......b30	55
8600	Del, L & W 2 m	100⅛	120	Ill Cent RR scrip	60⅝
1000	Mil & P du Chn	96	50	do	61
4000	Gal & Chi 2 mb	100	300	Clev & Pitts RR	21½
10000	American gold	104	100	Gal & Chi RR b30	68⅛
200000	do	104⅛	100	do......b30	68⅛
25000	do......s10	104	50	do......b30	68⅛
30 shs	Bank of Com	97	100	do	68⅛
15	Brunswick C L Co	7	50	do	68⅛
130	Pacific Mail SS Co	112⅜	50	do......b30	68¼
50	do......b60	112⅛	100	do	68
100	do	112⅛	100	do	68¼
50	do......s30	111¼	1350	Clev & Tol RR	42½
400	do	112	550	Chic & Rk Isl RR	60½
25	do	112⅛	300	do......b30	61⅛
3100	N Y Cen RR	87	100	do......b60	61¼
850	do	87⅛	200	do	61
100	do......b30	87⅛	10	Chi, Bur & Q RR	72½
50	do......b7	87	75	Mil & P du C RR b10	28

SECOND BOARD.

$65000	U S 6's, '81, reg	103⅛	200 shs	Mich C RR s60	59⅞
1000	U S 6's, '81, cpn	103⅛	200	Mch S & N Ia RR s30	23⅞
16000	U S 6's, '68, reg	101⅜	10	do	24
1500	Tres 7 3-10 p cns	104⅜	50	do......b30	23¾
5000	Tenn 6's, '90	58	200	Ill Cen RR scrip	60½
3000	Missouri 6's	51¼	25	do	60⅜
15800	American gold	104	250	Mich S & N I guar s	54½
75 shs	Pac M SS Co	112	300	Clev & Pitts RR	21½
50	do......b10	112	50	Gal & Chic RR s30	67⅜
50	do	111¾	100	do	67⅛
200	N Y Central RR	87	100	do	67⅛
400	do	86¾	100	do	67⅛
50	do......b60	87	600	Clev & Toledo RR	42¼
200	Erie RR......b30	36	100	do	42⅛
100	do......b60	36⅛	300	do	42¼
400	do	36	100	do	42
300	do	35⅞	50	Chic & Rk Isl RR	60⅜
300	do	35¾	50	do......b30	60⅜
100	Erie RR pref	63⅛	200	do	60⅛
300	do	63	100	do......b30	60¼
50	Hud Riv RR..b30	44	50	do	60⅛
200	do......b30	44¼	50	do......b30	60⅛
50	do	44	100	Mil & Pra du C RR	27½
200	Mich Cent RR b30	60			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, May 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Pots were steady at $5 75, with small sales, while pearls were nominal at $6.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market for State and Western brands of flour was lower, especially common grades, which closed at 5c. decline. The higher qualities were firm and in fair request. The sales embraced about 14,000 bbls., closing within the following range of quotations:—

Superfine State	$4 25	a	4 40
Extra State	4 55	a	4 65
Superfine Western	4 25	a	4 40
Common to choice extra Western	4 55	a	6 75
Canadian	4 55	a	6 75
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 10	a	5 70
Extra do.	5 75	a	6 75
Good to choice family do.	6 75	a	7 25
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 05
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 90	a	3 20

—Canadian flour was heavy, and the lower grades fell off in prices, while the sales were light and embraced 800 a 900 bbls., within the above prices. Southern flour was without alteration of moment, while the sales embraced about 1,600 bbls., within the range of the above figures. Rye flour was in light request, but steady, with sales of 270 bbls. at our quotations. Corn meal was steady, with sales of 450 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine at the above prices. Wheat was heavy and lower. On common and medium qualities prices gave way from 1c. to 2c. per bushel, while prime qualities were without alteration of importance. The sales reached 175,000 bushels at $1 20 a $1 25 for white Ohio and Michigan, at 95c. a $1 02 for Canada club, $1 16 a $1 18 for Western amber, $1 09 a $1 15 for red winter Western, $1 04 a $1 05½ for amber Iowa and Green Bay, 95c. a $1 03 for Milwaukee club, and 90c. a $1 01 for Chicago spring. Corn was about 1c. per bushel lower, while the demand was fair at the concession, with sales of 35,000 bushels at 46c. a 47c. for new and at 48c. a 49c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered. Rye was less buoyant, with sales of 4,000 bushels at 80c. for Western and at 68c. a 69c. for State. Barley was nominal. Barley malt was quiet at 90c. a 97c. Oats were in good request, mostly on government account, with sales of Western and Canadian at 39c. a 42½c., and of State at 42c. a 43½c.

COTTON.—The market was active and higher, and closed stiff at an advance of 1c. per lb. The sales footed up 2,800 bales, closing on the basis of 31c. for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS were less active, while rates were unchanged. To Liverpool about 25,000 bushels of wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 10½d., and 30,000 do. corn at 10d., in ship's bags; 17,000 gallons of oil at 35s., and 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., with some lard at 30s. To London 6,000 bushels of wheat, in ship's bags, at 11d. To Havre 13,000 bushels of wheat, in shipper's bags, at 20c. Two small vessels were engaged, and took 9,000 bushels of wheat, each for Gloucester, at 13d., in bulk.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The demand was fair and the market closed with rather more buoyancy, the sales embraced about 800 bbls., including mess at $12 25 and prime at $9 62½ a $9 75. Beef was steady, with sales of 250 bbls. at $12 25 a $13 50 for plain mess and $14 37½ a $14 87½ for extra; beef hams were inactive at 16c. a 17c.; prime mess was quiet and nominal. Cut meats were in fair demand and more active; sales embraced 700 packages at 3⅝c. a 4¼c. for shoulders, part in boxes, and at 5c. a 5½c. for hams. Bacon was unchanged; sales of 25,000 lbs. of bellies were reported at 7⅛c. Lard was firm, with sales of 400 a 500 bbls. and tierces at 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. Choice new yellow State butter was at 17c. a 18c. and fair to good at 16c. a 17c., Southern Ohio was at 12c. a 16c., and best Western reserve do. at 17c. a 18c. Prime State cheese was at 7c. a 9c. for new and old.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 31	MOON SETS	eve — —
SUN SETS	7 32	HIGH WATER	eve 8 19

Port of New York, May 27, 1862.

CLEARED.

Ship Gertrude, Doane, Liverpool—Murdock & Smythe.
Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool—S Thompson's Nephews.
Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, Liverpool—E E Morgan & Wiley.
Bark Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, Gloucester—R P Buck & Co.
Bark Sylphide, Henderson, Newport, W—Jackson & Neill.
Bark Jane Daggett, ——, Glasgow—T Dunham.
Bark Heimdahl (Nor), Norberg, Cork—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Stella (Brem), Wolf, Bremen—H Koop.
Bark Acme, ——, Vera Cruz—Hargous & Co.
Bark Tacony, Munday, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Urania, Coombs, Llanelly—R P Buck & Co.
Brig Saxon (Br), Beddle, Newry—Elmiston Bros.
Brig Atlantic, Black, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Alma (Br), Bode, Nassau.
Brig D O Castner, Hastings, Philadelphia—Yates, Porterfield & Co.
Schr Castor, Hooper, Sisal—Metcalf & Duncan.
Schr Hannah, Lord, Vera Cruz—J W Schmidt & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, St Kitts—J W Hubbard & Co.
Schr Balboa (Br), Benson, Miramichi—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Leo (Br), Rice, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr J Fish, Meservey, Portland—Master.
Schr Minnehaha, Thomas, Damariscotta—G L Hatch.
Schr Forest, Wilson, Rockland—Master.
Schr Alabama, Gardner, Salem—Master.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, Boston—Master.
Schr Warrior, Crockett, Boston—Master.
Sloop Pioneer, Appleby, Fall River—H S Hackett.
Sloop Active, Baker, Norwich—Master.

ARRIVED.

U S revenue steamer Miami, Ottinger, Fortress Monroe.
Steamship New York (Brem), Wenke, Bremen, May 11, via Southampton 14th, with mdse and 327 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong W winds during the entire passage. 15th inst, off Dungeness, signalized ship Southern Chief, bound W; 14th, off Portland, ship Vortex, bound E; 16th, lat 49 55, lon 12 19, ship Adelaide Bell, bound E; 19th, lat 48 55, lon 29 42, Br ship Guyant, bound E; same date, lat 47 51, lon 30 09, ship Manhattan, Dixon, from Liverpool May 8 with passengers for New York; 24th, lat 42 42, lon 60 51, bark Old Hickory, from Belfast for Philadelphia.
Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, April 21, with mdse and 357 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Two births.
Ship Trenton (of Kennebunk), Nowell, Boston, 4 days, in ballast, to Hallett & Carman.
Ship O Baker, Elder, Boston, 3 days, in ballast, to master.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO GO to California, as waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 175 Jay st., corner of Concord, Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, clean, tidy young girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call for two days at 239 East 13th st., near 1st av., in the dry goods store.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES TO OBTAIN A SItuation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; desserts, jelly, ice creams, &c., for private families; would go to the country for the summer months with a family; best city and country reference. Can be seen until engaged at 317 West 29th st., cottage, in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid; would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Satisfactory reference from last place. Can be seen till engaged at 224 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference. Can be seen at 51 Barrow st., in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN, NINETEEN YEARS OLD, WILling to work, and do her best to give satisfaction, wants a situation as waitress, to do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply for two days to Kate, at 133 West 23d st., where she is now employed.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COlored woman, as travelling maid; is a competent person; can speak French and Spanish; can give the best reference. Can be seen at No. 1 King st.

A MIDDLE AGED WELSH WOMAN WANTS A situation as monthly nurse or to attend on the sick. City reference. Call at 141 West Broadway.

A FOREIGN LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTAbility wishes to accompany a family to Europe as interpreter or governess; salary no object. Address for three days Madame K., box 170 Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; has no objection to either city or country; good city reference given. Call for two days at 120 East 13th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 472 4th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN from the country, as nurse, or to do housework for a small family. Apply at 35 ave. D, corner of 3d st.

AS COOKS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR THREE respectable girls as cooks, good washers and ironers; good references; no objection to the country. Also a situation wanted, for a nice German girl as chambermaid and nurse. Call at 230 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL, AS cook, washer, or ironer. No objection to do housework. Can get the best of city reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 76 West 30th st.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wishes a situation; is willing and obliging. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 245 West 33th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework in a small private family. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at 108 West 18th st., second floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN American lady, who understands the business thoroughly; is an excellent baker. Best reference given. For particulars address Mrs. K. James, Union square Post office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as child's nurse, or to do up stairs work; reference given if required. Can be seen until engaged at 56 West 19th st., near 6th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS GOOD waitress or chambermaid; has good reference; has no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at 58 East 13th st., near Broadway, in the store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Both have excellent city reference. Call at or address 125 East 29th st., third floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Has the best of city reference from her last place, where she lived four years and a half. Call for two days at 96 West 19th street, in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. She is a good seamstress and beautiful embroiderer. Apply at her present place, 245 West 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A situation as wet nurse; mother of her first baby, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at 138 West st., third floor, back room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; understands pastry and can make good biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from her former employers, where she has lived for two years. Call at 232 East 11th street, in the grocery, near the church; can be seen until engaged.

A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at 133 Amity st., in the rear.

A GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in the country, to do general housework, washing, ironing, &c.; good references. Can be seen for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock, at 113 West 24th st., rear, room No. 7, second house.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. [illegible] Can be seen for two days at 141 West 21st st., third floor.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS GOOD [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TROTTING—Wednesday, May 28.
Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.
Hiram Woodruff names g. m. Lady Suffolk.
Daniel Pfifer names b. m. Kitty Wink.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TROTTING—Wednesday, May 28.
Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
S. Crooks names s. g. What Is It?
S. McLaughlin names s. g. Nimble Dick.
D. Pfifer names b. g. James Lynch.
D. Tallman names s. m. Jill.
H. Woodruff names s. m. Lady Emma.
Boats from James slip every half hour, and Thirty-fourth street every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting Match—Friday, May 30, 1862. Purse $100, double teams, mile heats, best 3 in 5. H. Woodruff names Bell and Alice; S. McLaughlin names Fly and Pauline; D. Mace names Hawk and Buzzard; D. Tallman names Pancho and Gill. Boats from James slip every half hour, Thirty-fourth street every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the Course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING, ON Thursday, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stake $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. James D. McMann names g. g. Edward Eddy, D. Pfifer names bl. m. Sonoyades, S. McLaughlin names s. m. Widow Mattrie. Cars will leave the Fulton and Williamsburg ferries every five minutes, and South ferry every hour.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A DARK CHESTNUT MARE, FULL BLOODED, 14½ hands, seven years old, and perfectly sound and kind; will be sold for $300; can trot in three minutes; is fine under the saddle and a splendid driver. Apply at 48 Christopher street.

A FAST TROTTER, YOUNG, SOUND AND KIND, with a city made Harness and Wagon, is offered for sale reasonable, either separately or together, if applied for immediately. Address Cash, box 115 Herald office. Speed will be shown.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF BRIGHT BAY MARES, WELL bred, half sisters, 15¼ hands high, seven years old, long tails, clean limbs and in every way very desirable for a family; also a nearly new light Rockaway, fitted with shafts and pole; also a double and single Harness, for sale. Apply at 103 Fulton street, up stairs.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A NEAT TURNOUT, consisting of Horse, Light Wagon, Harness, Blankets, Whip, &c., wishing to dispose of same at a reasonable price, may address the advertiser, with particulars and price. Horse must be young, sound, kind and stylish, and can trot in three minutes or less. Wagon and harness must be in good order. Address E. C. Bawkes, box 1,644 Post office.

BULL FOR SALE.—THE IMPORTED DURHAM BULL Exeter, seven years old, having taken many premiums; also one Bull by him, two years old; for sale cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. Also several very fine South Down and Shropshire Rams. Inquire at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

CARRIAGES.—MINER & STEVENS,
73, 74, 76 Walker street,
first door east of Broadway.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, *and in the California and European Editions.*
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.............................No. 148

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ROSA GREGORIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.—MONEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—HALF A DOLLAR—THE BLIND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESLE—ALMA—IRISH TILLY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PEEP OF NIGHT BOYS—PETER THE GREAT—WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., at all hours.—ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall,—472 Broadway.—DOWN IN OLD K-Y-KEY.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—SOIREE MUSICALE.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Everything in General Banks' command at Williamsport is reported to be quiet. Intelligence from Martinsburg yesterday indicates that the rebels were falling back towards Winchester, but very few of them being visible at Martinsburg. There was nothing further from General Banks last night.

The War Department received despatches from General McClellan yesterday, announcing that his troops had captured Hanover Court House. The loss on our side was exceedingly small, while that of the enemy was considerable. One of their guns was taken.

There is no later news from General Halleck's command.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order countermanding the call for any more three months' volunteers. He says that the emergency requiring them has passed, and congratulates the people on the fact.

The President sent an important message to Congress yesterday, which will be found in another column, explaining the measures taken by the government at the commencement of the rebellion for the protection of the Union and the constitution. He recounts the history of the chartering of vessels and providing transportation and supplies then adopted, and assumes to himself the responsibility to answer for the honesty of the administration and the agents they employed. He states that he consulted his entire Cabinet in the emergency, and met a hearty support from them. He says that he is not aware of a single dollar of the public funds entrusted to unofficial persons having been either lost or wasted, and he entirely exonerates Mr. Cameron from the censure implied in the House resolution of the 30th ult. If censure be due, Mr. Lincoln thinks that he himself, and all the heads of the departments should share it with the late Secretary of War.

During a debate in the House yesterday Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, declared very emphatically that if this war is to be carried on for the emancipation of the slaves, he will return to Kentucky and fight it out to the death against the supporters of such a principle.

By the Europa, at Cape Race last night, we have dates from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th—two days later. The English press continues to comment upon the American rebellion. The London *Times* says that the recent victories of the Union armies in the West and the capture of New Orleans present a strong contrast to the action of the Army of the Potomac, but that what the North has lately accomplished entitle it to promise that the rebellion will soon be at an end; but it is at a loss to know how eight millions of people reduced by force of arms are to be governed in a republic. The subject of our national debt is also a source of solicitude with the *Times*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered and adopted inquiring of the Secretary of War how many officers and men of the army are now confined in the District of Columbia Penitentiary, to what regiments they belong, and by what authority they were committed. The Post Route bill was taken up and passed. The resolution suspending payment for the present of the troops in the Western Department was considered, somewhat amended, and then laid over, when the Tax bill was taken up, and several amendments adopted. Without transacting any other business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert was reported from the Public Lands Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill providing additional regulations in reference to the surveys and sales of public lands was also reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed. A message was received from President Lincoln in reference to the origin, commencement, progress and conduct of the present war for the maintenance of the government and the constitution. It was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The message will be found in another column of our paper. The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' hospital in the District of Columbia, when a long and discursive debate ensued in reference to the financial management of the government and the patriotism of different States; but the committee rose without taking a vote on the bill. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the confiscation of the slaves of rebels was defeated on the previous day. Pending the motion the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Europa, which left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening. By this arrival we are put in possession of two days later news from Europe, a telegraphic summary of which will be found in another part of our paper this morning.

The general officers in the Union service hail from the following States and Territories:—

	Maj. Gen.	Brig. Gen.		Maj. Gen.	Brig. Gen.
California	2	3	New York	3	39
Connecticut	–	10	New Jersey	–	7
Delaware	–	2	North Carolina	–	1
Illinois	4	11	Ohio	4	23
Indiana	2	17	Pennsylvania	1	20
Iowa	1	3	Rhode Island	1	3
Kentucky	–	11	Tennessee	–	4
Kansas	–	2	Vermont	1	5
Louisiana	–	1	Virginia	1	5
Maine	–	10	Wisconsin	–	4
Maryland	–	4	Dist. Columbia	–	1
Massachusetts	2	7	Washington Ter.	–	1
Michigan	–	7	Dacotah	–	1
Missouri	1	4	New Mexico	–	1
Minnesota	–	3	Nebraska	–	1
New Hampshire	–	3			
Total				23	219

The States of New York and Pennsylvania combined contain 1,217,000 more free population than all the rebel States together, as the following figures taken from the census returns of 1860 will show:—

	Free Population.
New York and Pennsylvania	6,787,105
Eleven rebel States	5,570,089
Difference	1,217,016

Four companies of recruits for the Sixty-third Indiana regiment, and a detachment of the Nineteenth regulars, with Capt. Naylor's battery, left Indianapolis on the 26th for Washington.

Two companies of United States regulars from Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, passed through this city yesterday for Washington. They were under the command of Lieut. Brownell, the Ellsworth avenger.

Thirty-five thousand dollars was received in Trenton, New Jersey, from Washington, on the 26th inst. for the families of the members of the First New Jersey cavalry.

A despatch to the Governor of Pennsylvania confirms the reported rebel brutalities towards our sick and wounded soldiers at Winchester, Virginia, many of whom were mercilessly butchered.

A slight frost was visible in low and marshy localities in Rhode Island on Sunday morning.

William Ryan, one of the crew of the rebel privateer Sumter, arrived in Boston on Sunday, to which place he walked from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He left the Sumter, at Cadiz, Spain.

The Common Council of Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 26th inst. resolved to send two companies in response to the call of the Governor, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the families of those who enter the service from that city.

The Rhode Island Legislature met at Newport yesterday. A United States Senator in place of Hon. James F. Simmons, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, will probably be chosen at this sitting.

The steamship St. Louis left San Francisco on the 21st inst. with one hundred and fifteen passengers and $330,000 on freight.

A fire broke out in London, Canada West, on the 25th inst., which destroyed the stores of Adam, Hope & Co., Burell & Co., and several others. Loss $100,000. Mostly insured.

The Board of Supervisors did not organize yesterday, in consequence of having adjourned for two weeks at their last meeting, held on the 21st inst.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Robert J. Hall, a respectable looking young man, was placed on trial, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It was alleged that the accused represented to a member of Dr. Cheever's church that he was a Union refugee from Corinth, that his wife and child had been barbarously treated by the rebels, and that he had killed three men in making his escape to New York. He also said that he was on his way to Vermont, and desired funds to enable him to reach that State. He repeated the story of his sufferings on Sabbath evening, March 30, in the Church of the Puritans, when a collection was taken up for him. One of the contributors—William Herries—was the complainant, who said that he contributed twenty-five cents, although he partially doubted the story, but thought he was "getting off cheap." At this stage of the case the Assistant District Attorney moved for the acquittal of the accused, on the ground that the prosecution were bound to show that the complainant parted with his money on the credit of the prisoner's story. He was remanded to prison on a similar charge. The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, to which the prisoners pleaded not guilty. In the afternoon Charles H. Bunt was put on trial, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of Bendix Thorson, at No. 10 Howard street, on the 22d of April. It appeared from the evidence that the accused and the deceased were seen quarrelling outside the door, when Thorson was kicked in the stomach, and in falling to the sidewalk fractured his skull, which resulted in his death. The case will be finished on Wednesday.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 404 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 35 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 12 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 5 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 79 of the brain and nerves, 6 of the generative organs, 6 of the heart and blood vessels, 141 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 40 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 8 premature births, 60 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 25 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 10 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 17 from violent causes. There were 279 natives of the United States, 3 of England, 76 of Ireland, 2 of Scotland, 35 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

There was quite a dull feeling in the money market yesterday after the activity of the past day or two. We hear of no more loans being disturbed, and the rate of interest is falling again. Exchange touched 116 for the steamer, but we hear of no sales at that price. Gold advanced to 104¼. Stocks rallied sharply after the decline of yesterday, the most active shares being those of the New York and Western roads. At the second board there was an increased attempt to sell, and prices declined in consequence, in a weak market.

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday with more firmness; but with the diffusion of the knowledge that large augmentations were expected the demand abated, and prices declined fully half a cent per pound, ranging from 6½c. a 8¾c. The supply was large yesterday, and the market rather dull at these quotations. The cattle arrived all through the day, and at a late hour more were expected, in view of which it was impossible to make the regular report before to-day. Sheep and lambs were generally 25c. a 37½c. per head lower.

The cotton market was again active and higher yesterday, and closed firm at an advance of 1c. per lb., making a rise on the sales of 4,500 bales in the two days—yesterday and the day before—of 2c. per lb., which is equal to an average of $9 per bale. The sales yesterday embraced 2,500 bales of the above, on the basis of 31c. for middling uplands. At the close higher prices were demanded by holders. The chief cause of this movement and rise in prices was attributed to the expressed convictions of those engaged in the trade—and which were participated in to a greater or less extent by spinners—that no cotton is to be obtained from Southern ports whether they are opened or shut, and that while little or none of the old crop can, under present prospects, be made immediately available for commercial purposes, the growth of the present year will likely be reduced to one-half, if not to one-third or to one-quarter of the usual average crop of previous years. In the meantime importations from Liverpool have ceased, while but a limited stock is on hand in this market, leading to the belief with many that, let affairs take any turn they may, cotton cannot fail to bring high prices for a year or more to come. The effect of the foreign news, with inclement weather, tended to depress breadstuffs. Common and medium grades of flour fell off five cents per barrel. Wheat of common and middling qualities declined one to two cents per bushel, while sales were tolerably active. Corn was fully one cent per bushel lower, with fair sales. Pork exhibited more tone at the close. Sales of mess were made at $12 25 and prime at $9 62½ a $9 75. Sugars were active and in good demand, with sales of 1,600 hhds. at full prices. Coffee was quiet. The stock of Rio comprised 117,361 bags, and 173,219 mats and bags of all descriptions. Freights were unchanged, while engagements were made to a fair extent at rates given in another column.

The Union—The Third Great Uprising of the North.

The repulse of General Banks from the valley of Virginia, and the menacing attitude of the rebel General Jackson and his guerilla army in the rear of Washington, have already produced, in the third great uprising of the North, a more powerful blow against the last hopes of this desperate rebellion than any of our recent and most important captures of the strongholds of the enemy.

The government calls for more troops. The startled North hears the call and hastens to obey, impressed, as is the public mind, with the idea that our national capital is again in danger from the overwhelming rebel army in its rear, against which General Banks had no alternative of salvation but the most rapid and well conducted retreat across the Potomac. And what do we see? We see that our honest and patriotic President, like the First Napoleon, has but to stamp his foot, and armies spring out of the ground. It was on Sunday evening that our Seventh regiment was ordered to pack up and move again to the defence of Washington, and on Monday evening, fully armed and equipped for a campaign, this gallant regiment passed down Broadway *en route* for the federal city, amidst the acclamations of two hundred thousand of their fellow citizens. The fighting Sixty-ninth and half a dozen others of our city regiments will be close upon the heels of the Seventh; while stout old Massachusetts is neck and neck with New York; and inexhaustible Pennsylvania is mustering her reinforcements by thousands; and little Rhode Island is not missing; and New Jersey is wide awake; and populous Ohio is buzzing like a hive of angry bees; and, in fact, from Maine to Kansas, the blood of the indignant North is up again, and a new army of five hundred thousand volunteers is at the service of the government for the extermination, if necessary, of the insolent rebels who have the temerity even to threaten our national capital.

Such is this third great uprising of the mighty North. The opening of the game of war by the rebels, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, marked the first great awakening of the indignant people of our loyal States; the repulse of our army from the bloody field of Manassas, and the call of the government for more troops for the defence of Washington against the victorious army of the enemy, marked the second great outpouring of our volunteers for the Union. If the first was the most impressive in marking the lines between the rebellion and the Union, and if the second of these popular manifestations was more significant in marking the unalterable purpose of our loyal people to maintain intact their national capital and their government, the third is the most decisive, as indicating, cost what it may, the fixed resolution of our loyal States to put an end to this rebellion.

If the London newspaper organs of the British aristocracy, whig and tory, desire a conclusive fact or two against Jeff. Davis and his half strangled monster bantling of a Southern confederacy, it will only be necessary to look at the extraordinary difference between our loyal and our rebellious armies. The first are volunteers, half a million of them, enlisted for three years' service or for the war—an army in efficiency, equipment and appointments, at least equal to the standing army of France. The rebel army, on the other hand, is very largely an army of impressed men, and throughout our rebellious States their last resources in men have been exhausted in a universal conscription, under which every able-bodied white man not absolutely indispensable to other needful employments has been thrust into the rebel army, together with every musket, rifle and fowling piece, between Richmond and New Orleans. And this army, thus mustered and equipped, badly clothed and fed, and shockingly doctored from the want of medicines, hospital supplies and systematic sanitary regulations, this army, which cannot exceed in numbers, all told, four hundred thousand men, has gleaned our rebellious States of their last resources in men, arms and all the essentials of war.

On the other hand, our well appointed Union army of half a million in the field, and our naval forces, equal to two or three hundred thousand additional soldiers, for the purposes of this war, we can increase in sixty days to a million of volunteer soldiers, armed and equipped. The simple fact is, that our loyal States, as they now stand, are in military strength so overwhelmingly powerful against this virtually exhausted rebellion that it is simply preposterous to preach any longer the exploded idea even in Europe, of a possible independent Southern confederacy. Before the expiration of the present week we may reasonably anticipate an end to all doubts upon the subject in a despatch from General McClellan from the beleaguered capital of the "so-called Confederate States."

REBEL LYING.—In yesterday's issue we published an extract from the Richmond *Whig*, stating that the rebels at City Point had killed nine and captured nine more of the crew of the Monitor. A letter from our James river correspondent, also published yesterday, gives the true version of the affair over which the *Whig* exults. It appears that one of our surgeons went ashore to aid the wounded, and that the rebels, sheltering themselves behind women and children, and displaying innumerable flags of truce, succeeded in killing two and capturing five of the boat's crew from the Wachusett which took the surgeon to the shore. It required great ingenuity in the rebel editors to create so excellent a lie from so scanty materials. First, this misuse of a flag of truce was perverted into a fair fight; then the number of our men killed and captured was most grossly exaggerated. Finally, the crew from the Wachusett was said to belong to the Monitor, of which the rebels are as afraid as some folks here were of the Merrimac. This is very well for the Richmond editors; but they cannot equal Beauregard, who, thus far, is an unrivalled romancer, and whose latest invention—a proclamation about Southern women—is now being extensively used at the South to fire that doubtful institution, "the Southern heart."

OUR MILITIA OFF TO THE WARS.—On Sunday evening, at eleven o'clock, Col. Lefferts, of the New York Seventh regiment, received marching orders from Governor Morgan. By nine o'clock Monday morning the members of the regiment were notified, and at nine o'clock the same evening the Seventh marched down Broadway, eight hundred strong, and departed for the seat of war. No regular regiment of any army in the world could equal this celerity of movement. The unexpected necessity which summoned our militia to arms and the response of the Seventh regiment were almost simultaneous. The people fully appreciated the patriotism and the discipline thus splendidly displayed, and the departure of the regiment was attended with the most hearty enthusiasm. Broadway was packed with people, and the cheers and shouts were deafening. New York city has seen no such an ovation since the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Other regiments will follow the Seventh, and the gallant Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first have offered themselves unasked, but not unwelcomed, and begged leave to go. Massachusetts treads close upon the heels of New York. Only the perfection of the organization of our crack regiments has enabled us to get a day the start of the old Bay State. The other Northern States are preparing to push forward their forces as rapidly as possible. There is no hesitation nor delay. The uprising of April last is rivalled by this second great display of the military power of the North. Let Europeans contrast this voluntary turnout of our soldiers with the forced enlistments and conscriptions of the South; and, having well considered this, let them further reflect upon the question: If the American people can raise such armies so speedily in a civil war, what could they not do if it were a foreign force which threatened the nation?

BURNSIDE AND FORT MACON.—With the exception of Fremont, Phelps and Hunter, all our generals in the field have conducted themselves with rare ability, discretion, judgment and common sense. General Burnside has been distinguished among the most excellent of our generals, however, and the only doubtful feeling in regard to his transactions was caused by the telegraphic reports concerning the terms of the capitulation of Fort Macon. These reports represented that General Burnside had allowed the rebels to keep their side arms, and to march out with the honors of war, and had immediately paroled them and sent them home to Wilmington in a special steamer, thus carrying out an agreement previously made with the rebel commandant. As all our other generals had demanded unconditional surrenders from the rebels, this affair, as reported, seemed a little questionable, and was ascribed to General Burnside's over anxiety to possess the fort. Now we are glad to do General Burnside the justice of stating that he made no terms whatever with the rebels for a conditional surrender of Fort Macon. It was given up to him just as New Orleans was given up to Farragut, as Island No. 10 was given up to Pope and Foote, as Fort Donelson was given up to General Grant, as Fort Henry was given up to Commodore Foote, and as Port Royal was given up to Sherman and Dupont. The rebels were not allowed their side arms, and though paroled, in accordance with a usual practice, they have since been exchanged for the fourteen hundred Union prisoners now on their way home. Thus this, like all of General Burnside's actions, deserves the very highest and warmest praise. At once a statesman and a soldier, knowing equally well what to do and what not to do, Burnside has redeemed North Carolina and made himself famous.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH—WHAT PREVENTS ITS DEVELOPMENT.—By an interesting letter from Nashville, which we publish to-day, it will be perceived that the Union sentiment is greatly repressed in that region by the emancipation proclamation of General Hunter. To the same effect was another letter, which we published yesterday, in which the writer says: "The hardest fight the Union men here in Tennessee have, is to defend themselves against the infernal machines sent down South, in the shape of abolition speeches and action in Congress." Nothing can be truer than this, and it is so obvious to every man of common sense that it can only be with "malice aforethought," and with the deliberate intention of preventing the healing of the breach between the North and the South, such incendiary speeches are uttered and such pernicious acts done. Not only is the remnant of the Union element alienated, but the spirit of rebellion is exasperated and the insurgents are driven to desperation. This is the real secret of the difficulty in re-establishing the authority of the federal government in the Southern States; for it is identified in the minds of the people with revolutionary abolitionism, a design to overthrow the constitution, and to abolish the rights of property guaranteed by that instrument which is the sacred bond of the Union, and can only be violated by a perfidy abhorred by God and man. Thus all the efforts of our brave army are neutralized by the political poison disseminated throughout the South, and the abolition leaders ought to be held responsible for it to the nation.

POLICEMEN COMMITTING OUTRAGES ON CITIZENS.—A majority of the police force consists of good men; but it cannot be denied that there is a sprinkling of ruffians among them—men who are ever ready on the most trivial occasion to drag citizens off to prison, bring their clubs to bear upon their heads, and sometimes to shoot them down with pistols. A short time ago a wounded soldier, just returned from the battle field, with one arm in a sling, was maltreated by a policeman because he refused to do what the officer desired him. The other day, in Wall street, a gentleman was talking on the sidewalk with a group of other gentlemen about the recent news from the seat of war, when he was rudely shoved by a policeman into the middle of the street, and because he remonstrated was immediately carried off to prison. Now we feel that it is our duty to call the attention of the Police Commissioners to these matters, that they may have them investigated and the guilty parties punished. A very great favor would be conferred upon the community by having such men weeded out of the force, upon which they bring disgrace. Policemen are employed not to beat or assault people, but to protect them; and men who show such bad temper as unnecessarily to strike with clubs peaceable citizens are unfit for the service. It is a common practice for some of the policemen to knock down with their clubs any man who complains of their violence or oppression. Such things would not be tolerated in London or Paris, or Vienna or St. Petersburg. It is not creditable to our free system of government that they are permitted in New York. The Commissioners ought to look to the matter, for public opinion will hold them accountable.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR IN CAMP?—The Chicago *Journal*, after stating that General Halleck has ordered all newspaper correspondents from his camp, says:—

> The reason for this step is not clear, but we will inquire if there is not a family by the name of Irwin residing at Savannah, Tenn., which has among its members three sisters who are very beautiful, and whose brothers are in the rebel army? Is not a correspondent of a certain newspaper in love with one of these sisters, and has he not furnished them with full information of General Halleck's movements, to be given to Beauregard? Who is this correspondent? General Halleck has his hand on him.

We believe that this statement is perfectly correct, with the exception of one important particular. The person alluded to, as we happen to know, is not the correspondent of any newspaper—not even of the veracious Western journals. He has held a sort of semi-official position which gave him access to the camp of General Halleck, and if he wrote to any newspaper he was a volunteer and an amateur, and not a professional reporter or regular correspondent. It is satisfactory to know that "General Halleck has his hand on him." We hope he will hold the traitor fast, and punish him as he deserves.

OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.—We have not our usual letter this morning from our reporter, who had accompanied the Army of the Shenandoah in its advance and in its retreat. The last we heard from him was on the eve of the battle at Front Royal. He was undoubtedly present at the battle, and we would have heard from him before this were he in the position to write. We fear, therefore, that he was captured by the enemy in the battle of Front Royal, and this accounts for the absence of his letter. It is an evidence of the risks which newspaper correspondents run who faithfully discharge their duty in obtaining prompt intelligence of the battles of the army of the Union.

Fine Arts.

We have received from Mr. Addis, of Washington, a fine full length photograph of General McClellan, which has just been executed by that talented artist. The impression, as regards clearness and purity of tone, is as fine as can be desired, whilst in respect to likeness nothing can be more faithful. The face, though massive, wears that intellectual and thoughtful expression which those who are in the habit of associating with General McClellan recognize as its prevailing character.

Louis Lang is still at work upon his large picture, "The Return of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to New York." It will require some weeks of hard labor before it is finished, the immense number of figures introduced necessitating careful study.

Vernet, whose recent portrait of Gottschalk is so much admired, has just completed another of Carlotta Patti, which is equally happy in treatment. It is at present on exhibition at Goupil's.

Mignot is about selling off all his remaining paintings and studies previous to his departure for India. The sale takes place, by auction, on Monday evening next, at Snedicor's gallery, Broadway.

THE NAVY.

Midshipmen for the Navy—The Duc de Penthievre Amongst Them.

Twenty midshipmen, composing the first or most advanced class at the Naval Academy, arrived in the steamer Metropolis from Newport yesterday morning. The name of the Duc de Penthievre will not fail to be noticed in the list given below. This young man has gained great credit, we understand, with the officers of the Academy, for application and devotion to his profession. He is the son of Prince de Joinville, and, of course, grandson of Louis Philippe. After remaining at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during this week, it is supposed that they will go on a practice cruise of three or four months to the Southern coast or elsewhere. The names are as follows:—

A. D. Brown,	R. P. Leary,	W. W. Maclay,
Ira Harris,	A. O. Kellogg,	J. B. Coupland,
C. H. Craven,	Marston Niles,	D. W. Mullen,
P. H. Cooper,	F. Wildes,	H. Glass,
J. D. Clark,	Pierre d'Orleans,	W. C. Wise,
J. C. Pegram,	O. C. McGregor.	W. W. Hendrickson,
E. J. Dickinson,		H. C. Taylor.

HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE BIENFAISANCE.—The great prestidigitateur, who is said to have given away more money in works of benevolence in his professional tours than any crowned potentate whose charities are chronicled in court gazettes, gives the first of his *Soirees de Bienfaisance* in aid of the Societe de Saint Vincent de Paul at the Academy of Music, on Friday next. He will introduce on this occasion several novelties that have never been exhibited here. The whole of the proceeds are to be given to this most admirable institution; all that M. Herrmann reserves to himself being the satisfaction of aiding a society that does such a large amount of good amongst distressed foreigners. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow (Thursday) at the box office of the Academy.

SACRED CONCERT.—The "Stabat Mater" of Mr. J. M. V. Busch will be performed on Sunday next at the French Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul. The following vocalists will sing the solo parts:—Madame Clara Brinkerhoff, soprano; Mlle. Octavie Gomien, contralto; M. Jules G. Durant, tenor, and Senor R. Gongalez, basso. M. Louis Dachauer will preside at the organ.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening the popular actor, Mr. Charles Fisher, takes his benefit. Bulwer's play of "Money" is announced for the occasion.

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF OUR WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening for the above benevolent object, by the pupils of the Cooper Union Music Class. The entertainment will take place in the large hall of the Cooper Union, and will be under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow.

IRVING HALL.—Professor Ferguson, the well known performer on the Irish harmonic pipes, gives a concert to-morrow evening at this establishment. He will be assisted by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the pianist.

RAREY'S HORSE TAMING EXHIBITION.—The noted horse tamer, J. S. Rarey, gave the first of a new series of lectures or exhibitions of horse taming last evening, at the Cooper Institute. He has been absent from the city for some time, and has been induced to give these lectures in consequence of a person representing himself as the great horse tamer travelling through Europe under the name of Rarey. This assumption of his name he would not have so much minded, but as this person has brought discredit upon himself, Mr. Rarey prefers publicly to lecture for a short time in New York and, therefore has again opened his raree-show. His lecture last evening was similar to those we have before graphically reported when he visited this city during the winter of 1860-61. He first commenced his experiments with a young colt, and explained his method step by step as he illustrated it. His manner of delivery has much improved since his last exhibitions in this city, rendering the lecture far more lively than on those occasions. The colt was of course conquered and led off. But the real tussle was to come. A large and heavy gray horse from the Central Park, was brought in. He was a vicious kicker, biter and rearer, easily irritated and very strong. His weight was about fifteen hundred pounds, and during the contest for supremacy Mr. Rarey had to put out his "most effective muscle" to conquer him. Just previous to this horse being brought on the stage he injured his keeper, nearly breaking his leg and kicking into pieces the door of the place in which he was stationed. On the stage he kicked and squealed very viciously, and made several attempts to bite Mr. Rarey; but after a sharp engagement the horse was conquered, and General Rarey became the victor. The rest of the lecture consisted in experiments of mounting horses, teaching them to be used to the sound of the drum, and similar evidences of complete mastery over the animal. To-morrow evening he will attempt publicly to master a very vicious horse that has been offered to him, and as usual he challenges all the audience and the city to bring him the worst animal that can be found. The lecture of last evening was well attended; but the stage of the hall is far too small to enable the experiments to be as easy as they would be if it were larger.

ERIE CANAL TOLLS.—The canal tolls in Rochester for the first three weeks in May last year footed $8,054 18. This year they are $17,025 91. Last week a million bushels of wheat passed the Rochester weigh lock.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Message of President Lincoln.

His Review of the Origin and Conduct of the War.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

Debate in the House on the Financial Management of the Government.

&c., &c. &c.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Causes, Commencement and Conduct of the Present War for the Integrity of the Union and the Constitution—The President Holds Himself Responsible for the Honesty of His Administration of the Government, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

The following is the special message to-day sent into the House of Representatives by the President:—

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the federal constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable provisional government at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterwards all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the government for the defence of Washington were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea to afford protection to the commercial marine, especially to the California treasure ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston to purchase or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence. I directed the Commandant of the Navy at Philadelphia to purchase or charter, and arm an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the Commandant at New York to purchase or charter, and arm an equal number. I directed Commander Gillis to purchase or charter, and arm and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital. I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter of his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, or, in his absence, George D. Morgan, Wm. M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford and Moses H. Grinnell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence. On the same occasion I directed that Governor Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mail and telegraph should be completely established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, George Opdyke and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defence and support of the government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon. The several departments of the government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely through official agents only for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland, across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes. I believe that by these, and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:—

> Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money and authority to purchase military supplies without restrictions, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of the departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives have censured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by himself; and that not only the President, but all the other heads of departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

UNFOUNDED APPREHENSIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE SAFETY OF WASHINGTON.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menace the national capital, says, besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions the government has made for the protection of this city, while the only effect abroad can be to produce a fictitious impression more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers, quidnuncs and rebel sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.

The public will, perhaps, soon enough find out from the disposition made here that there is not and has not been any such alarm concerning this city or its vicinity as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments

called for are to be used properly, in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field and to give them perfect efficiency.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has sent a message to Congress taking upon himself and the Cabinet altogether the responsibility of the measure for which the House of Representatives lately censured the late Secretary of War, General Cameron. It is hoped by him and by all the members of the Cabinet that this measure will be understood by the public as an evidence of their determination that no imaginary division shall be gotten up in the administration. The zeal and the unanimity of all are equal to what have existed here at any time.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day, in Committee of the Whole, concluded the consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill. It is now regarded certain that the bill under consideration will finally be adopted, although its final finishing will undoubtedly be left to a conference committee. There are already here representatives of various interests who have in vain besieged the committees of the House and Senate, and propose now to make a final assault upon the Conference Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the part of the Tax bill which puts a tax of twenty dollars yearly upon retailers of spirituous liquors. He would as leave recognize gambling establishments or houses of ill fame by taxing them. Mr. Fessenden attributed the zeal of the Massachusetts Senator to his antecedents as a temperance man, but said it was sound policy to lay burdens upon all forms of luxury and vice.

THE WAR EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In his speech to-day in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, produced authenticated statistical statements to show that the government expenditures on account of the war are much less than they have been represented. These statistics sustain the statement in the Herald several days ago, that the expenditures since the beginning of the war have been not more than one million dollars a day, and that the aggregate expenditures for the year will approximate with singular nearness to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress.

A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The bill reported in the Senate by Mr. Foster, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, finds general favor. It has been carefully prepared, with a view of guarding the interests of both creditor and debtor. The passage of this bill is of vital importance to every commercial community, and at the same time an act of justice to all classes in the country. If ever a bankrupt bill was needed it is now. The time is favorable for its passage. It has failed hitherto from sheer neglect on the part of those most interested. It is believed there is a majority in both houses in favor of the measure, and only ordinary attention and combination of effort are required to secure its passage. It is a measure of infinitely more utility and practical importance than all the bills for the emancipation of the slaves in the rebel States, which will only impose upon loyal citizens increased taxes for their support, without any consequent benefit.

THE HOUSE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The advocates of the general Emancipation bill, rejected by the House yesterday, intend to-morrow to make a desperate effort to have it reconsidered. The majority against it was only four. The friends of the measure will have to-morrow two more votes, which were absent yesterday—Dunn and Covode. They are moving heaven and earth to secure the third, understanding that the Speaker will give a casting vote in their favor. They hope thus to reconsider and pass the bill.

LATITUDINARIAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE HOSPITAL BILL.

The House indulged in an old fashioned latitude in the debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill to purchase a site for a government hospital. The discussion was conducted principally by Messrs. Dawes, Voorhees and Wadsworth. It involved a comparison between the patriotism of Massachusetts, Indiana and Kentucky, in which the recent letter of Gov. Andrew, imposing conditions to his prompt answer to the call of the President for additional troops, was severely handled. To the people of the Bay State was accorded a full meed of praise for patriotism; but it was shown that the Governor was only a conditional Union man, which, in Indiana and Kentucky, is regarded as equivalent to being a secessionist.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, whose eminent ability in exposing corruption under the Cameron regime has made him the subject of deserved encomium, replied to the late speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, which charged upon the administration general extravagance of expenditure. Mr. Voorhees responded with force, and that part of his rejoinder which accused Mr. Dawes of striving to restore himself to the good graces of the republicans was much relished. Mr. Dawes and some half dozen other republican Congressmen from Massachusetts, have raised themselves to the rank of patriots and statesmen by their conservative course at this perilous crisis to the constitution and the Union; and it is to be hoped that nothing may happen to mar the harmony among national men that is producing good fruit.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF GENERALS HALLECK AND BANKS.

No advices from General Halleck have been received to-day at the War Department.

There is nothing further from General Banks.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SIGEL.

A serenade was given to-night to General Sigel. An immense concourse assembled in front of Willard's, accompanied by a band, and German societies with flags and banners. After the music and cheering, the Chairman of the Committee of Reception, with a neat and appropriate introductory speech, presented General Franz Sigel, the hero of Wilson's creek and Pea Ridge.

General Sigel, in substance, said:—

My Friends—I thank you for this greeting. I did not come here to make speeches. I came, was a soldier's duty, in obedience to the orders of those higher in authority, and I am ready to perform that duty, and obey such orders wherever the good cause of the Union may demand it. I may also assure you that the army of the West, and all the people of the West, are unanimous on the subject. They are ready to follow their flag wherever their country calls. But they want to fight; they want somebody hurt. They look with admiration upon the army of the Potomac. No success was ever achieved, no rapid march ever executed, by the Armies of the East that did not thrill the Army of the West with joy, and inspire the hearts of our brave soldiers with courage to emulate such ideas. My friends, you are a brave people. You are fighting for a constitution which is a guaranty of liberty—liberty of speech, liberty of press without infringement, and liberty of assemblage and discussion—in short, for constitutional liberty. Again thanking you for this kind attention, which I cannot consider as personal to myself, but as a tribute to the Army of the West, I bid you good night.

Short and pithy speeches were made by Gen. Carl Schurz, Owen Lovejoy, Elihu B. Washburn and others, all of which were remarkable for the entire absence of any allusion to the irrepressible negro. They were unanimous in their praise of Sigel. When Lovejoy concluded his speech some one in the crowd remarked—"That is a good speech, Lovejoy; for you never said nigger once."

The multitude assembled was full of enthusiasm. The affair passed off with much eclat.

VISIT OF GENERAL M'DOWELL TO WASHINGTON.

Major General McDowell was in Washington to-day.

ARREST OF LADIES.

The Washington gossips were to-day furnished with a fresh subject by the arrest of three ladies—two of whom were the wife and daughter of a prominent officer of the Senate—while passing the old Capitol prison, in which are confined the rebel and State prisoners. One of them raised her handkerchief to her face, and pressed it several times with rapidity over her mouth. This movement was observed by the guard, who stopped the carriage and requested the ladies to alight. On being conducted to the guard room, they were informed that they were under arrest for violating a public order prohibitory of any waving of handkerchiefs or making any other sign likely to be interpreted as a signal to the prisoners. The lady stated that she had been eating oranges, and was merely wiping her mouth.

The mother and daughter were released, on a promise to be careful not to violate the rule again. The other lady's case is as yet not disposed of.

The order is imperative on the officers to make such arrests.

THE INMATES OF THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

In the old Capitol prison there are now one hundred and thirty-five prisoners, one hundred and three of whom are prisoners of war. Among the State prisoners are three women of some notoriety—Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Baxley. These women manifest the most uncontrollable excitement at the movements of General Banks.

At the request of Governor Stanly, through an order from the Secretary of War, there has just been sent to North Carolina, with the Provisional Governor for that State, all the North Carolina prisoners of war.

COLONEL VAN WYCK.

Colonel Van Wyck has an account to settle with gentlemen here who have denounced his action on the Peninsula. He will return to vindicate himself and confound those who have assailed him only because he was chairman of an investigating committee that exposed some weakness and short comings.

THE SUNKEN VESSELS AT NORFOLK.

The Navy Department will receive proposals until the first of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads.

VISITORS TO THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The President has appointed the following visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for the annual examination of 1862:—Rev. J. Phelps, of California; James R. Copeland, of Delaware; Horace G. Biddle, of Indiana; Hon. James Knox, of Illinois; Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan; Edward B. Nickleeson, of Missouri; Hon. Samuel Upton, of New Hampshire; Hon. Thos. P. Carpenter, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island; John B. Rodgers, of Tennessee; Philip Bartlett, of Vermont; Dr. Ormond Beatie, of Kentucky; Hon. H. B. Custis, of Virginia; Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, of Maryland; Gen. Joseph Markle, of Pennsylvania; Charles Anderson, of Texas.

FROM MEXICO—THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND SPAIN WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF JUAREZ.

A gentleman just arrived here on official business from the city of Mexico, having left on the 5th inst., reports that toward the latter part of last month, the British Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, concluded a treaty at Puebla with Senor Doblado, by which all difficulties with the English were amicably settled; and, had it not been for the sudden action of the French, a treaty with Spain would have been concluded also by Senor Doblado and General Prim. The latter person, however, left the shores of Mexico on good terms with the Juarez government, and a minister will be sent to Madrid to arrange satisfactorily all matters in dispute.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House, asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the allied Powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICE OF BALTIMORE.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress the statement of General Dix in reference to the maintenance of a federal police at Baltimore, from which it appears that on surrendering the management of the police to the city of Baltimore, he retained a small force, the aggregate expense of which is seven hundred and ninety dollars a month. An appropriation for the cost of this force for one year from the 20th of March, is recommended.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to New York:—Henry B. Francis, Benjamin F. Morris, John F. Lovejoy, Peter C. Asserton, Frederick Furbish, Charles Bostwick, George F. Benson, Oscar Wendell, John Sears and John H. Lovescott.

MR. WADE'S BARGAIN.

Senator Wade urged the taking up of a bill this morning on the ground that it was the "bargain among Senators."

THE LONG BRIDGE.

The Long Bridge is again impassable. This is the third time that it has happened since the beginning of the war. Fortunately the breaks have not occurred at a perilous moment; but should the fortunes of war render the use of the bridge a necessity, its loss would become a very serious matter. The military authorities asked Congress a year ago to make an appropriation for a new bridge for army purposes. It was refused. The breakages have made losses to the government by delays, &c., that amount to more in dollars and cents than would have sufficed to have built a proper military bridge.

THE DISINTERMENT OF BODIES OF SOLDIERS.

Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS IN THE DISTRICT PRISON.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces of the United States are now in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; to what regiments they belong, and by what court or authority such commitments were made. Adopted.

PASSAGE OF THE POST ROUTE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., the Post Route bill was taken up and passed.

THE ACT FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT TROOPS.

The resolution suspending payment, under the act providing payment for the troops employed in the Department of the West, was taken up.

Mr. Henderson, (Union) of Mo., offered an amendment that the commissioners provided for report within sixty days, which was adopted.

THE TAX BILL.

The bill was then laid over, and the Tax bill taken up. The question was on Mr. Henderson's motion to reduce the tax on tobacco, which was rejected.

The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, it having been passed informally, was next taken up.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., spoke in favor of the amendment striking out the tax on cotton, contending that it should not be taxed any more than the grain of the West.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., thought cotton was abundantly able to bear the tax, and was in favor of making it a tax of two cents instead of one.

Mr. Simmons, (rep.) of R. I., opposed taxing cotton as ruinous to the manufacturing interests of the country.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., Clark, (rep.) of N. H.; Davis, (Union) of Ky.; Fessenden, (rep.) of Me.; Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., and McDougall, (opp.) of Cal., in favor of striking out, and by Messrs. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., and King, (rep.) of N. Y., against it.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 20; nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, the tax on auction sales was modified so as to be one per cent on sales of merchandise, &c., and one-tenth of one per cent on sales of bonds, stocks, &c.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers, on the ground that government should not in any way license liquor selling. It was sanctioning immorality, and they might as well license gambling houses or the slave trade. He did not want the government to put money in its treasury from such a source.

Mr. Fessenden said they might as well object to a tax on distilleries, or rectifiers, or jugglers, or anything which regulates trade in most of the States. The government takes the fact that a business is carried on, and cannot help it, in States, and taxes it as a luxury or a vice. Government does not give the license in any place where State laws forbid it.

Mr. Wilson said he should vote against the bill if such a provision was retained in it.

Mr. Ten Eyck, (rep.) of N. J., said that an additional license in his State would be an additional protection, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would not give additional protection to the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Henderson, (Union) of Mo., asked the Senator from Massachusetts if they should tax slaves, if he would consider that the government was sanctioning slavery.

Mr. Wilson said he would not vote to tax slaves as slaves; but if it was proposed to tax them as persons he would not object.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

THE COLORADO DESERT LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. Crisfield, (Union) of Md., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated the bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the route.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Mr. Potter, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that the compensation of registers and receivers shall be each $500 per annum, with fees and commissions, &c., the object being to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of lands. The bill was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the origin and conduct of the war.

[We print the message in full in another column.—Ed. Herald.]

Mr. Moorhead, (rep.) of Pa., moved that two thousand copies be printed, subject to reconsideration by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Wadsworth, (Union) of Ky., suggested there be printed extra copies of the late Secretary's speech, in which the latter said he "could buy Congress."

On motion of Mr. Holman, (opp.) of Ind., the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A HOSPITAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House went into committee on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., replied to Mr. Voorhees' remarks on a former day, when the latter condemned in his review what he characterized the unusual, lavish and ruinous system of finance imposed on the people within the last twelve months. After reading Mr. Voorhees's array of figures as to his assumed public debt and its increasing, alarming magnitude, Mr. Dawes remarked, from reliable data, the expenditures of all the departments of the government outside of the war and navy since the administration came into power are as follows:—For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions, to the 22d of May, $4,651,800; civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, $21,086,010; making a total of nearly $25,387,000. The expenditures of the War Department during that time amounted to $374,172,000, and the Navy, during the same time, $42,055,000, or a total of $416,227,000. The average daily expenditures in the War Department have been $897,295, and those of the Navy, $100,852, making the average in both departments $998,147. No requisitions are unpaid, excepting of a few thousand dollars for illegality or disloyalty. The payments last Thursday were only $864,917; yet the day after, when the paymasters came in, the expenditures were $3,000,000; but on Saturday only $600,000; and the expenditures of the government up to the 22d of May last in round numbers, were: for the military, $374,000,000; navy, $42,000,000; all other expenditures, $25,000,000—a total of $441,000,000. From the 4th of March, 1861, till the 22d of May, the public debt, including $70,000,000 old debt, bequeathed by Buchanan, amounted in the aggregate on Friday last to $451,730,145. Mr. Dawes ran a parallel between the expenditures under the former administration and the present, showing, as to the civil list, this administration has been far more honest and economical than that. In this connection he referred to the traitorous efforts of Mr. Cobb to destroy the credit of the government, and complimented Secretary Chase, showing that the latter has managed the affairs with consummate ability. Not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default or wasted in profligacy. The result is the credit of the government is unshaken, both at home and abroad. In further reply to Mr. Voorhees he said for every dollar plundered by the republicans he could show a corresponding plundering by the democrats since this administration came into power, and concluded with remarks in no degree complimentary to the loyalty of Mr. Voorhees and his party friends.

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohio, replied, alluding to Mr. Dawes' figures, and saying that the Secretary of the Treasury does not affix his name to the statement. It came from some clerk. The censor of this administration had authorized a despatch stating that the expenses of the government do not exceed, if they equal, one million dollars per day.

Mr. Dawes replied that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it true the data was furnished by a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Vallandigham rejoined that when the gentleman would not say the statement bore the signature of the Secretary (Chase), he (Vallandigham) had a right to assume it did not have official sanction. He then replied to the financial part of Mr. Dawes' speech, and read the statements of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to show the expenditures to be from two to five millions per day.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., said—The gentleman is making his calculations upon false bases. He has predicated his figures upon the assumption that because, when the army, in the time of peace, numbered eighteen thousand men, and the expenditure for the army amounted to eighteen millions a year, therefore it follows that the cost of every soldier now, as then, is on the average a thousand dollars annually. I desire to draw attention to a brief explanation of those figures. The cost of one thousand dollars a year a man includes in the cost of the army the cost of the fortifications building in various parts of the country charged to the military expenditure. Furthermore, it will be seen that this small army was scattered in California, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, and in remote Territories, where the cost of providing for them was excessive. But when you have an army massed, when you have one hundred thousand men here and another hundred thousand men in another place, with all the necessary supplies near them, the expenditure does not come up to a thousand dollars a year a man, or at all near that amount. But, sir, a word about the credit of the country. It is the miracle of the nineteenth century that the credit of the country has steadily risen higher and higher in the midst of an intestine war; and while the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) seeks to make the country believe the expenditure of the administration is greater than it is, and greater than official figures make it, the country still evinces in a marked degree its confidence in the government. No other instance can be shown of a country engaged in a war—especially in a civil war, which shakes public confidence more than a war with foreign countries—bearing up under such enormous expenses as our nation is compelled to incur. The credit of the government has gone up and up, till now its paper is above par. I tell the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) that no attacks upon the administration, no attempts to make the war expenditures larger than they really are, no attempt, direct or indirect, to alarm the American people or create a panic in the financial market, can shake the public confidence in the men at the head of our national affairs. The people, I tell the gentleman, are determined to carry on the war to a successful and triumphant close, until the Stars and Stripes again wave over every foot of the national domain—until every where rebellion is crushed utterly and forever. When, sir, this administration came into power—this administration so denounced—they found that the outgoing administration had failed, on public advertisement, to borrow the money needed for ordinary expenses, even at twelve per cent., the bidding for it ranging from twelve to thirty six per cent per year. But now, such is the confidence in the administration, you can borrow all the money you want at five per cent. Our bonds are above par, and the people of the country are determined to stand by the government and the war till treason is everywhere put down.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that he had voted to pledge the public faith to the extent of $150,000,000, but he had voted against the Tax bill because its details did not suit him.

Mr. Voorhees, (opp.) of Ind., said that the speech of which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) replied had one object in view, namely: to give the people of the country the information to which they were entitled from the best light before him. Let some other man than the one from Massachusetts lecture him. It had not been fifty hours since Governor Andrew, being called upon for troops, gave a halting evidence of patriotism by annexing conditions infamous to him and to Massachusetts and to American citizens. The gentleman (Mr. Dawes) stood here to pluck the mote from his eye, instead of the beam from that of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawes said the Governor of Kentucky had refused to respond to the call for troops at all.

Mr. Wickliffe, (Union) of Ky.—Oh, let Kentucky alone.

Mr. Voorhees—It was a bad example for Massachusetts to follow. The Governor of Kentucky resorted to no such infamous conditions. The gentleman from Massachusetts to-day said the expenditures were not a million a day. Yet this same member, in a speech on the 13th of January, remarked that it takes $2,000,000 per day to support the army in the field. Nobody then cried out against the gentleman. And the gentleman further said on that occasion that sixty days would bring about a consummation, as by that time it would be impossible for the Treasury to meet and continue to meet this state of things. Where was such a statement as that in his (Mr. Voorhees) speech? He looked upon the gentleman's speech as an attempt to reconcile his republican friends and heal their wounds, and present them as the pure, immaculate party of the country. He also referred, in support of his former statements, to a remark of Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who said the expenditures were $3,000,000 per day.

Mr. Steele, (rep.) of Pa., explained that at that time a fleet of one hundred and fifty vessels was moving.

Mr. Voorhees could not see how those vessels could cost less now than at that time. As to Mr. Dawes' remarks about democrats having stolen as much under this administration as the republicans, come from whatever party frauds and speculations might, he denounced the plunderers who prey on the hard earnings of the people. John B. Floyd was indicted here. Could the same be said of Simon Cameron? A large number of republican representatives here voted against the resolution to censure Mr. Cameron, and but for the help of democrats we could not have passed it; and now the President walks in here and assumes Mr. Cameron as his own piece of personal furniture. The President takes upon himself all of Mr. Cameron's many sins—a man of one virtue and a thousand crimes. The President hugs him to his breast. The gentleman from Massachusetts no more denounced the President, and was not freeman enough to say that his soul was his own. In conclusion, he censured the administration for extravagance, defended his position, and wanted his figures, as produced the other day and now, to stand. The man who charged him with disloyalty or impeached his motives was false in his teeth, in his throat, and to his heart.

Mr. Wadsworth referred to the conduct of Kentucky during the present war, saying that in forty days she sent more troops into the field than Massachusetts, although the latter has twelve representatives here to the former's ten. If the Governor of Massachusetts was tired of the contest, and will not freely contribute her quota of troops without conditions, give Kentucky the opportunity to do so, though late the hour, and she will affix no conditions. We have enlisted for the war, and intend to fight it out; and we never intend to ground our arms until the rebellion is crushed to the earth, and all the States are again united under the constitution. I tell gentlemen now, that if they intend this to be a war of emancipation, I will go back to Kentucky, and, by the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, I will fight it out with them to the death!

Mr. Dawes replied to Mr. Voorhees, saying, among other things that he gave him the average expenditures, but the gentleman did not see it. The President, in his message received to-day, took good care not to take upon his shoulders the contracts shown to be corrupt and fraudulent, and for which Mr. Cameron was censured by the House. If the President intrusted Alexander Cummings with the expenditure of $2,000,000, and he was so advised, he did right to declare the responsibility, but when the President singled out this one act, he left the others under the condemnatory resolution of the House. In response to Mr. Wadsworth, he said, when the capital was menaced, the freemen of Massachusetts were first and foremost with their blood on the way hither. If Massachusetts had paused when Kentucky paused, this city would have been in possession of the Goths and Vandals. He showed the expedition with which the Governor of Massachusetts issued his proclamation, and the haste with which the troops responded to the call. The letter in reply to Secretary Stanton could not be construed into an implication of conditions. Massachusetts will not tire of this war. She has no blood, no treasure that she will not freely offer on the altar of the whole country. She will give her last man and last drop of blood before she will tire of the war of constitutional liberty and freedom.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Porter, (rep.) of Ind., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels, remarking that he wished to offer an amendment applying to the same classes, whose real and personal property is confiscated by the confiscation bill, the principle of the liberation of their slaves.

Pending the motion the House adjourned.

The Seventh Regiment.

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1862.

The New York Seventh has just passed through here for Washington.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY

Another Engagement with the Rebels.

THE CAPTURE OF HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE NEAR AT HAND.

Spirit and Condition of the Union Troops.

General McClellan and the Newspaper Correspondents,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

The War Department received advices this evening from General McClellan of the capture of Hanover Court House. Our loss is said to be small; that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27—8:20 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, positions of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

BOAR SWAMP, WEST OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, May 23, 1862.

Another rubicon is passed. General Keyes' two divisions to-day crossed the Chickahominy river on the bridges built yesterday, and encamped three miles nearer to the capital of the sacred soil, which we suppose may be called the sacred city. Thus we are still in the advance and our gallant leader is, we believe, the first General to pass with an army this now historic stream.

Before the march of the army, Colonel Russell, with the Massachusetts Seventh; Colonel Neilo, with the Pennsylvania Twenty-third, and Colonel Gregg, with the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, made a thorough and admirable reconnoissance about four miles out on the Richmond road. Two miles from camp they found the enemy's pickets, who fired with more intention than effect, and then sought a safer place nearer to the heart of rebeldom. Still our men pushed on close to their heels, and a few miles further on came upon a body of the enemy's infantry, about five hundred strong, with cavalry, the rear of Longstreet's division. This body of the enemy was equally disposed to show a close acquaintance, and as all that we desired to know was now known, the party returned. Colonels Gregg, Russell and Neilo, who have reconnoitered this road now three successive days, have done it with the greatest caution, skill and success, and almost without loss. This is no light praise, as the rebels have very evidently expected that we would stumble upon them at every step, by some one's blunder, and retire suddenly, with a loss of fifty or more men, as we have already done too often.

On the hither or Richmond side of the Chickahominy we still find the country very pleasant, but without the finer features in landscape, &c., that we noticed between that river and the Pamunkey.

Five miles beyond our present position is the place known as the Seven Pines, where there is an open plain of considerable extent, on which, if we trust what many say, the enemy may meet us. It is seven miles thence to Richmond. But the opinion gains ground in the army, from the continual repetition of what is told by contrabands and prisoners, that the enemy will not, and indeed cannot, fight us. A contraband, who was a teamster in the Fourth Texas regiment, and drove several loads of sick to Richmond, in answer to the question as to whether many were sick, gave the popular answer, "Thousands on thousands."

WHITEHOUSE, Va., May 26, 1862.

The Impending Battle—Stormy Weather—Condition of the Roads—The Commendable Zeal of Our Army Officers—A Desperate Conflict Anticipated—Jeff. Davis in the Field—Richmond to be the "Last Ditch"—McClellan's Strategy and Tactics—The Spirit of Our Troops—Whitehouse Landing—Rebel Prisoners, &c., &c.

The great battle has not yet commenced. It cannot be long delayed. The weather, which has been very wet for several days past, has hindered the transportation of supplies, owing to the heavy condition of the roads. Yesterday the weather cleared up, the sun shone bright throughout the day, and a genial westerly breeze has dried up the roads, so that ere twenty-four hours passes transportation of supplies from this point to the Grand Army will be greatly facilitated and improved. The railroad from this point (Pamunkey river) to the Chickahominy, a distance of twelve miles, has been put in complete repair, and to-day the first supply train, consisting of fifteen cars heavily laden with provisions and forage supplies, left this place. The train was accompanied by a large body of troops as a guard. The opening of the railroad enables us now to send by that channel army supplies to within six miles of our main body, leaving the latter distance only to be traversed by army wagons. Our engineers for several days past have been industriously at work in repairing the partially destroyed railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, and the work has been prosecuted with such untiring zeal—thanks to General Woodbury of the Engineer brigade—that it is confidently expected that by to-morrow morning the work will have been completed, and the trains enabled to cross that stream. I emphatically assert that no army in the world has accomplished a like amount of work in a similar period of time as that by the united efforts of our Quartermaster and Engineer's Department, under General Van Vliet, Lieutenant Colonel Ingalls and General Woodbury. There has been a unity of purpose and action displayed, united personal and physical sacrifices made by our executive officers, never surpassed, seldom, if ever, equalled. Officers and men have toiled night and day, fair weather and foul, that augurs well for our success in future movements.

There is no possibility of a doubt that our army is to be desperately confronted by the enemy. This is the positive assurance of rebel refugees and prisoners recently brought within our lines. Richmond is to be the "last ditch." Jeff. Davis is to lead the army in person, and, to use his own words, he will "make the streets of Richmond flood with human gore before he will surrender." Will he redeem his pledge? We shall see. As to numerical strength the rebel army no doubt exceeds ours; but in point of discipline and determination of purpose the Union army is unsurpassed. General McClellan's strategy thus far has been careful and well considered. He has positively refused to be intimidated or forced ahead by his calumniators and abolition croakers. He has studied the health and discipline of his men, with a view of bringing them as near to perfection as possible, rather than to hastily follow the retreating foe, reserving his strength for the final and decisive blow. He has felt his way to the very door of the rebel capital, conducting his march in a masterly style, and with but a small mortality. He has exhibited in his movements the coolness and sagacity of our revered Scott, and when the battle shall have commenced he will show to the country the tactics of a Napoleon. His generals have confidence in him; his men have a religious regard for his fatherly care for their interests, and under him they anticipate no defeat. The spirit of our troops may be judged by the courage of the Fourth regiment of Michigan Volunteers in the brilliant affair on the west side of the Chickahominy, day before yesterday, against a body of the rebels four times their number, in which our men confronted and defeated a force four times as large as ours. The bold Michigan boys gave the enemy a foretaste of what they may expect in the impending contest, affording the world a substantial proof that the sturdy, hard-fisted farmers and mechanics of the North and West, when metamorphosed and consolidated into a grand army, cannot be excelled, by personal courage and intelligence, by any nation on the face of the earth. They will teach the world that the boasted chivalry of the South, waxed fat on the labor of the slave, is but a myth and empty boast, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, which dissipates into empty air when contrasted and confronted by a laborious and thrifty people.

I cannot close this letter without saying a word about this place. Less than two weeks ago this place was only known as the residence and mammoth farm of Colonel Lee. The visit of our army here, and the establishment of the grand depot of the Army of the Potomac has changed it, as if by magic, into a temporary village. From the railroad bridge, along the bank of the Pamunkey river, and one mile south, the river is thickly studded with craft, discharging all kinds of army stores. Temporary wharves have been constructed by mooring canal boats laterally, side by side, with the river bank, so that vessels can discharge their cargoes without transshipment or lightering. Hundreds of contraband negroes assist in the discharging of vessels, and the daily busy scenes remind one forcibly of the busy scenes at the large cities on the margin of the Father of Waters.

The rebel prisoners captured by the Fourth Michigan regiment in the affair day before yesterday arrived here to-day from the front under a strong escort guard of cavalry. They were a rough looking, unintelligent set of customers, scarcely to the core. They are shabbily dressed in negro cloth uniforms, and it would puzzle a body in the attempt to imagine that they were a body of soldiers. They represent several of the rebel States, and enjoy the cognomens of "Tigers," "Guerillas," "Sharpshooters," "Lincoln Haters," "Yankee Kidnappers," &c., ad nauseam. Their military bellies appear more ferocious than their eyes. The poor devils are well treated, well fed and positively well guarded. Their change of diet from Jeff. Davis' mob to our corps will by degrees be fully appreciated by them, at least if their tuition under their misleaders has not wholly alienated them from Christian gratitude for Christian treatment. These fellows tell conflicting stories about matters in "secesh," and I did not think it worth while to waste pen, ink and paper by writing any statements that they made. They will be sent North in a day or two.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Interesting Account of the Affair—Maps of the Positions—The Latest News from the Union Armies—The Retreat of Gen. Banks—News from Europe, &c., &c.

A highly interesting and authentic account, by our Special Correspondent, of the Battle of Williamsburg, showing it to have been one of the fiercest Fights of the Rebellion, accompanied by Maps and Diagrams of the Line of the Rebel Defences, and the Position of the Two Armies at the time of the decisive Charge of Hancock's Brigade, together with a correct list of the Killed and Wounded, will be published in the Family Herald for this week, ready this morning. It will also contain the Latest News from the Peninsula, showing the Progress of the Advance on the Rebel Capital; An Account of the Attack on General Banks, and of his Retreat to Williamsport; and all other news of the week in relation to the Progress of the War; Late and Interesting News from Europe; and a variety of other useful and interesting reading.

Terms—Two dollars per annum. Single copies, in wrappers, four cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2[illegible]—May 27, 1862.
5, 52, 44, 62, 3, 29, 20, 30, 55, 10, 58, 33.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 2[illegible]—May 27, 1862.
64, 9, 17, 3, 45, 65, 17, 4, 40, 36, 35, 21, 61, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2[illegible]—May 27, 1862.
30, 49, 1, 17, 36, 21, 73, 42, 59, 58, 36, 65.
DELAWARE, CLASS 2[illegible]—May 27, 1862.
32, 57, 64, 27, 38, 6, 13, 74, 55, 17, 58, 34, 4, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

A New Show of Photographs.—See the beauties to-day at HOLMES' Park Gallery. Album Pictures, &c. No. 394 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, N. Y.

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum.—Splendid Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening; Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours. Baby Show commences next Monday.

A Pair of Good Patent Leather Boots for two dollars, at BARTLETT'S, 372 Grand street, corner of Norfolk.

Military Marching Boots and Lace Boots; large assortment. LORIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at DALOU'S, 233 Greenwich street, corner Barclay.

Photographic Albums for Card Portraits.—A large assortment manufactured and supplied to the trade by A. DOWLING, 63 and 67 Nassau street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

One Dollar Clothes Wringers, Just Patented; wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Address, enclosing one dollar, Pierre D. Van Hoesen, 67 South street, up stairs. N. B.—Patent Rights for sale, and agents wanted in every town.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

W. A. Batchelor's Celebrated Establishment for Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, and Hair Dyeing, and Moldavia Cream for beautifying the hair, 16 Bond street.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and whiskers, No. 1 Barclay street. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

No More Gray Hair.—Grandjean's Celebrated composition for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office, Astor House.

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Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Is warranted to cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, and every disease of the Skin, of whatever nature.

Dr. Kinne's New Truss.—The only Perfect summer and bathing Truss. Cheap, clean, comfortable. 236 Broadway.

Married.

HUDSON—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by the Rev. James Eells, HENRY H. HUDSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of Gerrit Smith.

HELL—KIRBY.—On Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Price, JOHN HENRY HELL to GEORGIANA, third daughter of Leonard Kirby, Esq.

WILDER—ROSS.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William C. McGee, EDMUND R. WILDER, of New York city, to VIRGINIA, only daughter of Andrew W. Ross, Esq.

Died.

CRONE.—On Monday, May 26, ANN CRONE, aged 19 years, from county Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Forty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

EASLEY.—At Camden, N. C., on Sunday, April 20, from wounds received at the battle of the 19th April, JOHN A. EASLEY, Co. H, Ninth regiment N. Y. V., eldest son of Jacob and Frederika Easley, aged 25 years.

A remarkable fact—Born, enlisted and died on the 20th of April.

FALLS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, THEODORE, youngest son of Mary F. and the late Wm. B. Falls, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

GATES.—At the Douglas Hospital, Washington, on Monday, May 26, GEORGE C. GATES, of the Fifth New York State Volunteers, from sickness contracted before Yorktown, aged 20 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

GALLAGHER.—On Tuesday, May 27, LEWIS HENRY, youngest son of Daniel and Mary Gallagher, aged 14 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 120 East Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, by a fall, on Monday afternoon, May 26, ADA LOUISA, aged 3 years, 8 months and 29 days, youngest daughter of John J. and Mary Ann Harrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Chrystie street.

HALSEY.—On Tuesday, May 27, ANN, wife of Henry A. Halsey, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 148 West Thirty-eighth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

HASKAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, EMMA, daughter of Christian and Mary Haskan, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 144 Smith street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

HOWLAND.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, WILLIAM W. HOWLAND, formerly of New York, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place at Madison, N. J., on Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt at half-past eight o'clock A. M.

KRIPS.—On Tuesday, May 27, WILLIE, only child of Wm. S. and Charlotte A. Krips, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 221 West Twenty-fourth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANIGAN.—On Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of his parents, corner Fulton and Adelphi streets, Brooklyn, JOHN J. LANIGAN, Corporal Company H., Second regiment New York State Militia.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

LYONS.—On Monday evening, May 26, MICHAEL LYONS, native of county Limerick, parish of Rock Hill, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 751 Washington street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MORAN.—On Monday, May 26, the infant daughter of Benjamin A. and Emily Moran, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Isaac A. Moran, No. 177 Third avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOTT.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, May 27, ANNA LAURA, youngest child of Francis B. and Catharine Mott, aged 2 years.

O'DONAHUE.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, May 26, of a short illness, PATRICK O'DONAHUE, in the 34th year of his age.

May he rest in peace.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Navy street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 25, at three o'clock in the morning, after a short and severe illness, JANE, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 159 South Third street, Williamsburg.

PENDERGAST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, of consumption, PATRICK PENDERGAST, aged 14 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 President street, South Brooklyn.

POILLON.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS POILLON, aged 25 years.

His friends and those of his father, John H. Poillon, and of his brother, Seaman Poillon, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, John M. Seaman, No. 10 East Twelfth street, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock.

PARKER.—On Monday, May 26, PHILIP PARKER, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 Cannon street.

QUA.—On Tuesday, May 27, JOHN QUA, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed church on King street, near Macdougal. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery for interment.

ROODE.—At West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., after a lingering illness, SUSAN, wife of John Roode, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, on Monday, May 5, JAMES PETTIGREW, eldest son of the late Samuel and Christiana Smith, in the 25th year of his age.

STELLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, ELIZABETH R., wife of Benjamin Stelle, aged 63 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SWAN.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, CATHARINE SWAN, daughter of Joseph Swan, aged 8 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 4 Monroe street.

WALFORD.—On Sunday, May 25, at No. 110 West Fortieth street, HANNAH, wife of William Walford, aged 67 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty seventh street, near Broadway. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WESTERFIELD.—On Monday, May 26, after a short illness, DAVID H. WESTERFIELD, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 475 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, 390 BROADWAY,
Offer below market prices
MERRIMACK, WAMSUTTA, AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE, UNION AND OTHER POPULAR PRINTS.
ALSO DOMESTIC AND COTTONADES.
ALSO STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit.
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, 390 Broadway.

ATTEND TO CURING YOUR RUPTURE.—WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss is ahead of all others. It will positively cure, is light, easy and clean. We have cured hundreds that never expected it. The principle and action of this Truss differ from all others. Female Supporters and Braces unrivalled. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street.

A PURE TOBACCO.—YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street.

AT BARKER'S—WIGS, BANDS, TOUPEES AND ALL Human Hair Articles, of the best kind, 622 Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S, $4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES) retailed at $3. Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms in perfect taste.

A NEW GAS APPARATUS FOR THE COUNTRY.
The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their NEW PATENT GAS APPARATUS, FOR LIGHTING COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., at about one-half the cost of any heretofore offered to the public.
The cost of making this gas by this Apparatus is reduced to the same ratio, and the expense of lighting a private residence, using ten burners, will not exceed thirty cents per week. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Patentees, 561 Broadway, New York.

AT $3, $3 50, $4 and $4 50, SHOES AND GAITERS, ALL the newest styles, now ready at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street.

AT EVERDELL'S, 302 BROADWAY—WEDDING Cards, Note Papers, Monograms, Seals, silver Door Plates, &c., in elegant styles; corner Duane street.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
The auction sale of the entire stock of elegant FURNITURE of the late firm of A. Hembe and A. Kimbell, No. 928 Broadway, will be continued
TO-DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

ALL AND EVERY LADY—ALL AND EVERY HOUSEkeeper—all and every hotel keeper—all and every person, before buying Refrigerators, Refrigerators, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Ice Pitchers $6 50, and every article in housekeeping twenty five per cent less than any other store, go to E. D. BASSFORD'S Great Housekeepers' Bazaar, Cooper Institute Building, in Astor place, one block from Broadway. No connection with any other store.

BOURBON WHISKEY.—4,000 CASES BOURBON AND Rye Whiskies ready for shipment. Office and depot S. T. SUIT'S Kentucky Salt River Distilleries, 45 Broadway (formerly 21 Old slip).

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CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION.—AT the manufacturer's. C. FINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at JOHN N. STEARNS', 60 Cedar street, nearly opposite the Post office.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, full length Imperial Photograph (19 by 15 inches) of
GENERAL McCLELLAN.
Price $5.
Also Cartes de Visite of the same and of Gen. McClellan and wife. Price 25 cents.
Sent free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury notes or postage stamps to PHILP & SOLOMONS, Metropolitan Bookstore, Washington, D. C.
A discount to the trade.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
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WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE
Should be sent by HARNDEN'S Express, 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates, and United States government permits them to carry to the army.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. [illegible] P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

STRUVE'S BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER, WITH Champagne, Claret or Rhine Wines, the best thing of the kind known, when drank pure; a delightful beverage as a corrector of the acidity of the stomach or a cure for dyspepsia, unequalled. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, N. Y. City.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS, TEAS—CHOICE GREEN AND Black Teas, just arrived per ships Leichnow, Nabob, Union, Samuel Russell and Dennis Hill, for sale in quantities to suit everybody, cheap for cash.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, 260 Greenwich street, corner of Murray.
J. O. Fowler & Co.'s old stand.

THE WAIL OF THE FLEA-BUG.
LYON, our remorseless foe,
Lays us, by the thousands, low;
Touched by his magnetic dust,
Through unwilling, die we must.
If our powder not matched our will,
We'd that insect murderer kill;
For his powder, sure as fate,
Will our race annihilate.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAmily of a widow lady and two children. Apply at 151 Second avenue, near Tenth street.

A NEW EIGHTH AVENUE CORNER STORE TO LET.—Capital stand for shoes, clothing, drugs, dry goods or any other business. Apply immediately at 689 Eighth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, WILL let the Second Story, furnished, to a small family, with privilege of keeping house; neighborhood genteel. Apply at 233 West Thirty-first street.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Washington square; contains all the modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, a superior piano, and replete with every convenience. Rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply at 114 Waverley place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—THE ST. JOHN Cottage, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead and Katonah Wood; position high, with extensive view; house of stone, with piazza on two sides; newly painted, papered and furnished, and suitable for a small family. Some three acres of land go with the house, and vegetables supplied during the summer. Distance from Harlem Railroad and telegraph stations, two miles; from New York, 2½ hours. Rent $400. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE STORY stone front House, north side of Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, thoroughly furnished, for six or twelve months. Would be rented to a good tenant for $[illegible] a month to November 1. For order to see the premises apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 3½ Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR STORY House, containing eighteen well furnished rooms, to let to a responsible party. Rent of house, unfurnished, $1,000. Rent of furniture taken in board by a family of three. No objection to a few select boarders. Address a note to W. M. Y., box 207 Herald office, and it will meet with immediate attention.

FURNISHED FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House to let, at a low rent, to a responsible party, for six months or longer. House contains all the late improvements, and is fully and handsomely furnished. Address R. L., station G.

RENT $[illegible]—FURNISHED HOUSE AT STAPLETON, S. I., convenient to ferry; splendid water view, large garden, fruit trees, berries, &c. Inquire of A. LUDLOW, 54 East Fourteenth street; or J. VAN DUSER, Collector, Stapleton, S. I. Possession immediately.

STORE AND ROOMS TO LET AT REDUCED RENT—The Store 17 Crosby street, long established as a family grocery, and well located for a baker, milkman or any business; also a suit of Rooms, together or separately, large yard, with every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN GUTTENBURG, NEW JERSEY, RENT low, two Houses; one suitable for a bakery, with new oven and good well of water; the other will be let out in rooms. Both have stables attached. To be seen by applying to Squire DWYER, near the premises, or at Kohler & Finck's brewery.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, AT ISLIP, Long Island, opposite the Pavilion Hotel and near the Great South Bay. Ice and vegetables furnished. Rent $150 and $250. Apply to M. PORTER, 16 Wall street, N. Y., or at the Lake House, Islip.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON THE cross streets, near the Sixth and Eighth avenues, with modern improvements; rents from $150 to $300. Also several Parts of Houses. J. & W. DENHAM, Eighth avenue, corner of Sixteenth street, from morning to nine in the evening.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 644 Broome street, two blocks west of [illegible]

FOR SALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROPOSALS.

MILITARY.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

MATRIMONIAL.

DENTISTRY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

REMOVALS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

The eighth Package Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes this season, will be held by

CHARLES C. WARREN, 21 CORTLANDT STREET,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

The trade is respectfully notified that I am acting as selling agent for a great number of the leading manufacturers in New England and New York city, whose invoices of well known goods will be found upon my catalogue at every auction sale.

The sale of Friday will contain

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,
exclusively desirable spring and summer goods, received this week, embracing full lines in great variety of material of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BALMORALS.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OXFORD TIES.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CONGRESS BOOTS.
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER OPERA BOOTS.
MEN'S CANVASS FATIGUE BOOTS.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CALF BOOTS.
MEN'S FINE SEWED AND NAILED BALMORALS.
MEN'S FINE SEWED AND NAILED OXFORD TIES.
MEN'S FINE SEWED AND NAILED CONGRESS BOOTS.

Womens', misses' and children's SEWED PEGGED and NAILED BOOTS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., of every description.

Comprising, altogether, an assortment equal to that in the sale of last week, which was complimented by the trade as having been the most attractive auction sale of boots and shoes ever held in this city.

Also, in addition to the above, the balance of the stock of a retiring jobbing house, consisting of one hundred packages Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of various kinds, well worthy the attention of parties looking for cheap goods.

Auction Sale every Friday.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
21 Cortlandt street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND ELEGANT WORKS OF ART.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

At the elegant dwelling house 133 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue, on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, comprising the entire contents of the house, the whole combining a selection seldom offered at auction, consisting of superb rosewood Parlor Suits, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Silk and Lace Curtains, Elizabethan Etageres, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, Turkish Lounges and Arm Chairs, magnificent Mantel Vases of lava and Parian marble, bust of B[illegible], bronze Clock, valuable collection of Historical and Landscape Paintings, gold and landscape Shades, Chandeliers, Corner Etageres, Jewel Cases, &c.

CHAMBERS AND DINING.

Elegant Rosewood Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, with marble tops; Commodes, two walnut Suits, covered in reps, made to order; Card Tables, Flower Vases, Sofas, spring seat and cottage Chairs, Rockers, Hair Mattresses, spring do., elegant Beds and Bedding, Oval Mirrors, Sofa Bedsteads, &c.; with a large variety of China and Cut Glass, Ivory Cutlery, Silver Ware, and Bedroom Furniture of every description. All to be sold rain or shine. Catalogues at house. N. B.—Housekeepers, hotel keepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of special attention, as the furniture is all in perfect order.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
ROSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM SUITS,
Paintings, Statuary, Rare Works of Art and Articles of Vertu
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
the property of a family declining housekeeping.

M. B. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers, will offer at public auction, this day, Wednesday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, all the elegant Household Furniture contained in the five story brown stone mansion 15 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory. Catalogues can be had at our office or at the house on the morning of sale.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.

Four round corners, made by Broadway makers; Canterbury, Steel and Cover; Oil Paintings by eminent artists ...

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

DAVID D. BOAN, AUCTIONEER.—OWING TO THE crowded state of the store, the inclemency of the weather, and the impossibility of removing the goods after the auction, the great sale advertised for yesterday in the Herald and Sun, is postponed until this day, at 2 o'clock. See advertisements in this day's paper.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.—PARLOR, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall and Library Furniture, by C. W. DAVENPORT. This day, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms 155 and 157 Broadway, a very large assortment of elegant Furniture, custom made, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Hall, Library and Dining Room Suits, of the most fashionable styles, besides a variety of smaller articles, silver plated Tea and Coffee Services, Children's Carriages, Paintings, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on Wednesday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-fourth street, an assortment of Household Furniture, &c. (removed for convenience of sale), consisting in part of rosewood Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, &c.; Chairs in two-colored brocatel and crimson reps; mahogany Extension Table, marble top Sideboard, with mirrors; satinwood, rosewood and mahogany French Bedsteads, Paillasses, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Cribs, Mirrors, Dining Tables, mahogany Dining Chairs, in morocco; black walnut and iron Hall Chairs, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths, Chandeliers, &c. Also a small lot of Kitchen Utensils. Also sixteen oak and black walnut Extension Tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—SECOND AND LAST sale of Carrara Marble Statuary and Italian Works of Art, Parian Figures, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Bohemian Glass and French China.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Thursday and Friday, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store 501 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble Statuary and Alabaster Works of Art, Parian Figures, Silver Plated Ware, Bronze Clocks, Bohemian Glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of Statuary, Carrara Marble Figures and Busts executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give a full description. Also a new assortment of Marble Vases, Tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and ready for examination on Wednesday, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense and forwarded by express.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—HANDSOME HOUSEhold Furniture, valuable Oil Paintings, Artistic and other Bronzes at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 East Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut Sofas, Arm and Medallion Back Chairs, in oil; Library and Card Tables, rosewood Pianoforte, 7 octave, made by Worcester; walnut Extension Table, richly carved black walnut Buffet, Sienna marble top; Dining Chairs, oiled walnut French Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobe, Hair and flush Mattresses, China and Glass Ware, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the Kitchen Utensils, immediately after which will be sold the Parlor Furniture, Bronzes, &c.; one Set of Ormolu and Enamelled Candelabras, time of Louis XIV.; Statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, Bronze Horse, Stag Card Receiver, gilt and enamelled Mantel Clock and Mechanical Lamps to match, Parian Figures, Oil Paintings by old masters, &c. House will be opened for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.
VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ENGLISH SADDLES, &C.
By C. W. DAVENPORT, on Friday, May 30, at 1 o'clock at ...

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE of Plants from the nursery of Simpson Gordon, Esq., at Staten Island.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, 111 Nassau street, a large collection of choice Plants, raised in pots, consisting of a large variety of Roses, Carnations, Bergmansias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Stocks, Dahlias, Myrtles, Spireas, &c., &c., which will be sold without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.
Another large package sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALEXIS BRAGG,
No. 54 Vesey street, New York,
Will sell at auction on Thursday, May 29,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Five Hundred Cases
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALEXIS BRAGG,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
No. 56 Vesey street.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, AUCTIONEER.
LARGE SALE OF CARRIAGES,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. HADDEN & CO.
The balance of stock of a well known manufacturer will be sold at auction
BY JOHN H. AUSTEN,
On THURSDAY, May 29, 1862,
At the Wareroom No. 514 Broadway,
Consisting of a large variety of
COACHES,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
WAGONS,
&C., &C.,
of the latest styles and patterns.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
TERMS CASH.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Will sell on Wednesday, June 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, corner of avenue A and Eighth street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire Stock, Fixtures and Machinery of an Iron Safe Manufactory, consisting of about forty finished Iron Safes, assorted sizes, Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers; one Engine and Boiler, Forges, Anvils, Scales, Jackscrews, Vices, Shears, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Iron Planing Machines, Hoisting, Grooving and Jointing Machines; Grindstones, &c., &c. Also, unfinished Safes, two Horses, two Wagons and Harness, one Cart and Harness, one Double Sleigh, Iron, Lumber, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. CHARLES J. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee. CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—This day, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Crockery, &c., consisting of four crates of assorted Crockery—Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Vegetable Dishes, Waiters, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c.; also 15 cases first quality Claret Wine, Office Desks, &c. A deposit required from all purchasers. The goods must be removed same day.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will sell, at public auction, by COLE & MURPHY, auctioneers, on Wednesday, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at 29 Fulton street, Brooklyn, all the Tools, Machinery, Shafting Materials and effects, used in the manufacturing of Shovels. EDGAR THURLAR, Att'y for Mortgagee.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—AUCTION SALE OF UNclaimed Property at the drill room, over Centre Market, on Thursday, May 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer. By order of S. SCOTT, Property Clerk.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMORE, 15 East Broadway, a large assortment of unredeemed pledges, consisting of Summer Frocks, Shawls, Crape Shawls, Silk Frocks, Skirts, Coats ...

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),
When will be acted, fourth and
LAST TIME,
Bulwer's standard comedy,
MONEY,
WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
CORRECT COSTUMES
AND A SPLENDID CAST.

Alfred Evelyn....Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P....Mr. Blake
Graves....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart....Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore....Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount....Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth....Mr. Norton
Sharpe....Mr. Browne
Toke....Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret....Mr. Parkes
Grab....Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin....Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey....Mrs. Sloan

THURSDAY—JOHN BULL.
FRIDAY—Last night of a
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY—
MISS HENRIQUES' BENEFIT.
(Never acted here) Douglas Jerrold's Comedy
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the
LOVE CHASE.
In rehearsal—HENRIETTE, AMERICANS IN PARIS, LITTLE TREASURE.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK,
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS
Cheaper than has ever been known in New York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼c.
13,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Brocho Figure, at 9c., 10c. 12½c.
19,500 yards Paris Grisailles, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Chevres, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
3,000 yards silk and wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
6,000 yards checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards silk warp Poplinet, 3s.
2,000 yards silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,500 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 3s. and 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d., worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling and 1¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 4s.
1,800 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $3.
1,250 do., 20 yards, 7 flounces, $2 50.
1,250 do., Silk Warp and Silk Volants, 7 widths, $3.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
MISS BATEMAN,
THE QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
LAST NIGHT OF HER GREAT CHARACTER OF
ROSA GREGORIO,
One of her most powerful and successful impersonations.
MISS BATEMAN CANNOT REMAIN
Beyond this week, in consequence of the pre-engagement of the theatre to Professor Anderson.
HER ENGAGEMENT MUST CLOSE
On Saturday evening next.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1862,
Positively for the last time, the new and powerful Drama of
ROSA GREGORIO,
OR
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

ROSA GREGORIO....MISS BATEMAN
Albert, her husband....J. W. Wallack, Jr
Antonio, her brother....Edwin Adams
Gregorio, father of Rosa....T. De Walden
Spagazzi, head of a rival family....A. D. Bradley
Crespo, a fisherman....A. H. Davenport
Maria, nurse to Rosa....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Yecinnia, wife of Spagazzi....Mrs. A. Hind
Carina, Gregorio's housekeeper....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau

Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box office open from 9 till 5 P. M. Seats may be secured in advance.

ON THURSDAY EVENING,
THE FIRST BENEFIT IN THIS CITY OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
When Miss Bateman will appear, for the last time, in one of her greatest characters; Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and the whole company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SEVENTH WEEK
of the magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
BRILLIANT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
YOUNG AMERICAN VOCALIST,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
who will on each evening sing
"LA SICILIENNE" and "THE SKYLARK,"
Received nightly with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Seventh week of the
SPLENDID DANSEUSE,
ANNETTA GALETTI,
whose wonderful Terpsichorean movements entitle her to be pronounced the
BEST ARTISTE ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
MR. PETER RICHINGS AS DR. MATHANASIUS.
A NEW GRAND BALLET.
A NEW MASQUERADE SCENE,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SPLENDID OPERATIC CHORUS,
FULL ORCHESTRA,
ELEGANT COSTUMES,
SUPERB TABLEAUX
AND A
FIRST CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
IN THE PROLOGUE,
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE.
Act I.—THE ABODE OF THE ENCHANTRESS.
Act II.—THE HALL OF HONOR.
Act III.—THE PIRATE SHIP UNDER FULL SAIL.

Admission, Dress Circle and Parquet....50 cents
Secured Parquet Stalls....75 cents
Family Circle, entrance on Crosby street....25 cents
Doors open at a quarter past 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....Fox
PETER THE GREAT.
Peter the Great....Mr. C. W. Clarke

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL TWO ACT COMEDY,
HALF A DOLLAR,
HALF A DOLLAR,
HALF A DOLLAR,
received with shouts of applause by a large and fashionable audience, who unite in pronouncing it a
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
And the
BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
THE ELVES;
THE ELVES;
THE ELVES;
OR,
STATUE BRIDE.
STATUE BRIDE.
STATUE BRIDE.
NEW MUSIC, BY THOMAS BAKER.
SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT FIRST.
INTERIOR OF COLIN'S COTTAGE.
AWFUL SCENE OF CLOCK RAPPING AND CAT-ER-WAULING.
A ROCKY FOREST GLADE.
RENDEZVOUS DE LA CHASSE.
HUNTER'S CHORUS.
THE HAWTHORN DELL.
AN UNEXPECTED INCIDENT.
THE WOOD NYMPH'S STATUE.
LINDEN TREE AND WISHING WELL.
THE ELFIN QUEEN.
THE
ANIMATION OF THE STATUE.
THE BUTTERFLY.
THE FOUR CHARMED ROSES.
THE ELVES.
ACT SECOND.
GRAND SALOON AND BOUDOIR.
THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.
THE STATUE AGAIN ENDOWED WITH LIFE.
A GREAT RELATION
AND
A COLD COLLATION.
THE WINE CELLAR.
FATAL CURIOSITY
AND THE PATENT GO-TO-SLEEP-WINE.
A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.
THE GARDENS AND THE PALACE.
GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE.
LA CELLARIUS, BY MLLES. MARIE AND AUGUSTA AND MR. YATES.
THE STATUE'S RETURN
TO ITS MARBLE SHROUD.
THE PRISON.
A DEMON'S LOVE.
A FRIGHTENED TAILOR.
A CONVERSION.
THE HALL OF STATUES.
FATAL RENCONTRE.
MORTAL DEATH OF SYLVIA.
THE QUEEN OF THE ELVES.
SYLVIA REANIMATED.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
OR,
THE ELFIN BOWER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietor....J. W. LINGARD
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
Positively last night but three
of
MR. E. EDDY,
Third night of
MRS. FARREN,
Who will appear, by express desire, in the great characters of
BURIDAN AND MARGARET OF BURGUNDY,
In the play of
LA TOUR DE NESLE;
The champion Jig Dancer, Mr. J. T. PEEL;
The spectacle of
AZAEL,
With gorgeous Scenery, Costumes, &c., and
IRISH TIGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK.

[illegible]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New York at this Port and the Europa Off Cape Race.

The British Press on the Fall of New Orleans.

A SUPPLY OF COTTON HOPED FOR.

The Contest Between Artillery and Iron Clad Ships,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship New York, Captain Von Santen, which left Southampton on the 14th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our files by the New York are dated at London and Paris on the 14th of May, and contain some interesting details of the news to that day.

Our telegraphic report by the Hibernian and Kangaroo, off Cape Race, given in the HERALD yesterday morning, contains news two days later than that received by the New York.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 12th May, says:—Complaints are becoming more numerous among the trading classes in Paris. Shopkeepers declared, during the last week, that business had not been worse since the year 1848. That these complaints are not quite unfounded is evident from the fact that shops are to be let in the best situations. The monthly account published by the Governor of the Bank of France on Friday last shows how much commercial transactions are contracted and how greatly unemployed capital is accumulating. The bank notes in circulation at present amount to only 818,000,000 francs against 418,000,000 francs, cash in hand, and 480,000,000 francs in commercial bills discounted but not yet due. This position of the bank may rejoice those who everlastingly exclaim against an over issue of bank notes, but in the eyes of commercial men it is not at all satisfactory.

Prince Anatole Demidoff, of San Donato, has just died in the fifty-first year of his age. He married in 1841 the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and of the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. He separated from his wife nearly seventeen years ago.

The London Times of the 12th of May says:—The three hundred-pounder Armstrong gun has been officially reported, after proof, as fit for service. The flaw in the bore, to which some allusion has been made, is represented as unimportant. The experiment against Captain Coles' cupola will take place as soon as the naval preparations are completed.

A letter from Toulon states that the Asmodee, steam frigate, has received orders to hold herself in readiness to leave for Civita Vecchia, to take on board and bring back to France a certain number of the army of occupation, amounting to about eleven hundred men, whose time of service has expired. The men intended to replace them and fill up the blanks in the regiments have already arrived at Rome.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 13, 1862.

Effect of the Taking of New Orleans in Paris—M. Mercier's "Mission" Again—T. Butler King and His Correspondents—The Prince Napoleon—Sale of Johannisberger—The King of Holland—The Printers' Strike—Theatrical, &c.

No incident since the commencement of the war—not even the battle of Bull run—has created so great an excitement in Paris as the simple words which flashed over the telegraphic wires yesterday—"New Orleans is taken." The secessionists looked very doleful all through the day, and endeavored to console each other with the hope that the news was not true. Mr. Slidell's house was thronged through the entire day and evening; and in answer to the inquiries made of him the "ambassador" stated it as his firm belief that New Orleans was gone, and acknowledged that it was a great disaster to the Confederate cause. The French manifest more interest in this than they have in any other news which has transpired since the beginning of the war, for several reasons. New Orleans is still regarded almost as a French city, and thousands of individuals and families here have friends and relatives there; and, besides, there has always been a direct trade and communication between France and New Orleans, which has been destroyed by the war, and which it is hoped, now that the government has retaken the city, may be recommenced. The mercantile community are generally joyful at the fact of New Orleans being taken, particularly as it is believed here that Mr. Dayton has received instructions to notify the French government that the rigors of the blockade are to be mitigated. Let the government open the port of New Orleans, and follow this with Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, and send cotton through them to the hungry workmen of Lancashire and Rouen, and all fear of foreign intervention may be abandoned. Even England is not hypocritical enough to interfere on the score of "humanity," after her physical wants are satisfied. The Prussian journals, with their usual slowness, have not yet fairly commenced their "appreciations" of the New Orleans capture, although they all speak of it as a most important incident, and the *Patrie*, which belongs body and bones to the secessionists, acknowledges that "the taking of this important city will precipitate the march of events, and hasten the downfall of the Southern confederacy. There is no denying this." This glorious news has created such an impression here, and is regarded as of so much importance for the future, that, if there was before any idea of recognizing the bogus confederacy, it will doubtless be given up now.

Since the report of the result of M. Mercier's mission, whatever it was, arrived here, it is generally believed that it possessed no political importance. The *Opinion Nationale*, which often obtains reliable information which escapes the more pretentious and officious journals, says:—"The visit of M. Mercier had for its only object the preservation of an immense quantity of tobacco which had been purchased on account of the French government at Richmond and New Orleans. If our information is correct, the government at Washington had consented, in spite of the blockade, to allow the tobacco which is in store at Richmond to leave. The permission of the Southern government was, however, at least indispensable, and it was to obtain it that M. Mercier's journey to Richmond was undertaken. *We are informed that he has completely failed in his mission.* The Confederate government is said to have declared that, after seeing the commercial advantages offered in exchange for the recognition of the Confederate States rejected by France and England, the Southern Congress had formally prohibited the exportation of tobacco and cotton. The tobacco question is certainly worth a journey to Richmond, whatever may be said by certain journals. It has a real importance, since the government derives from it an annual revenue of nearly two hundred millions of francs." And this is now generally believed to be the object of M. Mercier's "mission to Richmond," although it is understood that he has forwarded a report of what he saw and heard for the edification of his government.

The publication of the captured correspondence with Thomas Butler King has created a good deal of amusement here, where so many of the writers are known. As a general rule, from O'Sullivan down along, they seemed to be "hard up" and inclined to borrow, while it is well known that King himself while here was a "little short," and was obliged sometimes to resort to extreme measures to raise money. Haldeman, who writes the hopeful letter from Aix le Bains, and who thinks everything will come out all right, if Davis "confines himself to standing on the defensive, and doesn't take Washington," has been one of the noisiest and most determined of the secession sympathizers in Paris. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth and residence, and his brother, through the influence of Mr. Cameron, was appointed by the President United States Minister Resident at Stockholm. Haldeman is an exception to the "hard up" rule of the major part of King's correspondents, as he is a man of wealth, a large portion of which he annually distributes among the venders of whiskey and other mild beverages of the sort.

In spite of the statement of the *Moniteur* to that effect, nobody believes that Prince Napoleon has gone to Naples simply for the purpose of saying "How do you do?" to his father-in-law, the King. It is probable, as the *Moniteur* states, that he has not received any "political mission"—that is, any mission authorizing him to perform any final act; but that this journey has some connection with the solution of the long waited for and apparently almost insoluble "Roman question" nobody doubts. Among the suite of the Prince is Colonel Ferri Pisani, who accompanied him to the United States, and who was the author of the letters in the *Opinion Nationale*. The Princess Clotilde, who, in spite of unusual rotundity of figure, is looking remarkably well, has just been appointed by the Empress "Presidentess of the lady patronesses" of the new society just organized by the Empress for the purpose of making small loans, without interest, to laborers and small tradesmen.

The annual public sale of the wines of the chateau of Johannisberg, the property of Prince Metternich, has just taken place. There were but thirteen pieces of 1,000 litres (about two hundred gallons) each, and nine half pieces of the vintage of 1861; and the sum total of the sale was 90,000 francs, nearly twenty thousand dollars, or at the rate of about five dollars and a half a gallon. This is all the "Johannisberger" that finds its way into the market, the remainder being placed by Prince Metternich in his private cellar, and sent by him in small packs as presents to his friends and the distinguished individuals; and yet it is not unlikely that fully the above amount of "genuine Johannisberger" will be sold and drunk in the United States alone during the coming year.

The Emperor holds a grand review at the Champs de Mars this afternoon, in honor of the King of Holland, and in order to show off the French troops to his Majesty the "Guards Imperiale" and the troops of the line, in garrison in Paris, will be reviewed by their Majesties and the Prince Imperial, on his Shetland pony. Since his arrival here the King of Holland has not allowed any grass to grow beneath his feet, but has been as busy as the most inveterate sightseeing Englishman on his first visit to the Continent possibly could be. He has been through all the picture galleries—he is a great connoisseur of paintings; visited all the public monuments, been to Vincennes, dined at the Trianon on Friday, and went with the Queen to a grand ball, given by the Princess Mathilde, on Saturday. On Sunday he went to the races at the Bois de Boulogne, and has been having an excessively good time here, which it is feared, however, may be broken in upon, and he be obliged to return to his kingdom, on account of the recent terrible conflagration at Enschede.

Judgment was given on Saturday in the case of the printers who had been arrested for "striking," because their employer had engaged some women to work at type-setting. Three out of the seven were set at liberty, and the other four fined sixteen francs each, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. The worst feature in the affair is, that, in accordance with the proverbial slowness of the wheels of French justice, these poor fellows, who have families depending on them for support, have been imprisoned while awaiting trial for more than five weeks, during which time they have been treated as criminals. French legal practice, in opposition to ours, considers every suspected man guilty till he is proven otherwise.

The correspondents of the Paris journals in London all speak in the highest terms of Adelina Patti, who, they say, would make the fortune of the Italian Opera here, whose director recently refused her an engagement.

The "Volontaires de 1814," about which so much noise was made in advance, fell upon the public stillborn. It has been withdrawn from the affiche of the Porte St. Martin, where the veteran Frederic Lemaitre is playing "Don Cesar de Bazan."

Mr. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

[Paris (May 12) correspondence of the London Times.]

Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 9th inst. It is to this effect:—

Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his government, and that his visit had no political object.

This is not a complete version. What Mr. Layard said was that

He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as her Majesty's government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit *had been attended with no political results whatever*.

[Paris (May 13) correspondence of London Herald.]

The *Opinion Nationale* states that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, M. Mercier's trip to Richmond was solely undertaken to look after a large quantity of tobacco purchased by the French government at Richmond and New Orleans. The government at Washington had assured M. Mercier that, "in spite of the blockade," they would allow the tobacco to be shipped to France; but the Confederate authorities refused to permit it to be removed. This is all very plausible, but I have certain information that more than a month ago *despatches were received here from the French envoy, asking permission to proceed to Richmond and make an attempt at conciliation, and that he was authorized to do so.* The tobacco was a pretext, the convenience of which was obvious if the negotiation was all to end, as it did end, in smoke.

The Capture of New Orleans.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE EVENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

[From the London Times, May 13.]

The spirit in which the fall of New Orleans has been met by the Southern press is one of fierce defiance. The great fact seems to be that thirteen gunboats have succeeded in getting up the river to the city. When this had happened the rest was a matter of course. General Lovell and his garrison could not get at these gunboats, but the gunboats could get at General Lovell, and, moreover, could set the city on fire. The foreign vessels-of-war upon the spot *very naturally* protested against the exercise of this latter power, and Gen. Lovell and his garrison went forth from a position in which they could be of no further use. New Orleans would, no doubt, have capitulated or surrendered, or have done anything which was necessary to be done in order to avoid being shelled; but there was no one to take possession. The angry citizens profess to hope that some of their own gunboats may come down and relieve them from the thirteen small furies that hold them in such deadly terror. But the simple truth is that New Orleans *has allowed itself* to be placed at the mercy of the federal fleet. *It has always been a city of "rowdies,"* and with such persons bluster is too apt to take the place of valorous deeds. It is now in the position of waiting for the arrival of a hostile garrison, in order that it may surrender.

If words in America always represented facts the fall of this city would be of no more importance than the fall of any common fort upon the coast. The Southern press is completely of this opinion. It most clearly perceives how the fact is capable of being made an advantage rather than a blow to the Southern cause. It is, they say, a great Confederate army released from an awkward and indefensible position; *it is a fate of army shut up in a prison*, where it must melt away from yellow fever; it is a city, useless because blockaded, removed from the catalogue of Confederate embarrassments. If we might judge from the slackness with which the city has been defended, we might give some credence to the affected complacency with which they contemplate its loss. But it cannot be a pleasant thing *to lose the commercial capital of the South, and still less to lose it in this inglorious manner*. It is vain to deny that the possession of New Orleans is such a loss to the South, that if the city could be maintained by the federal power for an indefinite time, the South itself, *great as it is, must pine, and dwindle, and go back to its natural state of forest and swamp*. It is vain to say that a force holding that city, and supreme wherever a boat can swim, cannot spread devastation far abroad, and ruin all the classes which depend upon profits derived from without. To do the Southerners justice, they appear inclined, at least tacitly, to admit a great part of this. But they say they accept the sacrifice for the moment, and deny the federal power to continue the pressure beyond a brief space. They say that successive garrisons will occupy the city, and in certain succession be deposited in its cemeteries, and that reinforcements of sailors will come only to follow their comrades to a sailor's burial in the waters of the Mississippi. They say that, penetrate where they may, the invaders will be regarded as buccaniers and brigands, who may kill and plunder where they go, but behind whom a hostile population will always close up, shooting down their stragglers, harassing their communications, cutting their telegraph wires, and watching every opportunity for their destruction. They point already to "immense quantities" of cotton and tobacco burnt, and to the partial execution of a general plan to this effect long since formed. Their weakness, they say—and they truly say—extends only to a cannon shot distance from the sea, or a lake, or a navigable river, and they point to a million of square miles which are not thus dominated, and ask how it is possible that these can be subdued.

Much of this is very true. But the question remains whether the Southerners have the constancy to endure these terrible sufferings rather than give in. *If they have, then, of course, they never can be conquered.* There are histories without end of nations deserting their seacoasts, leaving their rich plains, retiring from their rivers, holding their own in their mountains, and retaining their independence at last; and, if the Southerners have but the endurance of which it would be easy to cite a hundred instances, they may well laugh the idea of subjugation to scorn. *But they have sometimes talked so loudly and acted so feebly*—as in this case of New Orleans—that we are not certain that words really do mean facts. It is impossible to deny what the Southern press says—that they have a great front of battle still unbroken. There is Beauregard at Corinth with a great army which has shown it can fight, and which he has shown himself able to lead. There is Johnson face to face with McClellan at Yorktown. There is Jackson in the valley of the Mississippi. There are other great bodies of troops in Georgia and South Carolina. A country cannot be said to be conquered which has armies such as these, amounting, as it is asserted, to 400,000 men in the field. Again, they have the Merrimac, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves. If at any moment the genius of a great general were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed. But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth; Buchanan came quite up to it for that one moment when he took out the Merrimac, but he was wounded. *That power of wielding divisions of troops as a Cyclops wields his hammer, and striking blow after blow with them in stunning succession, has not been revealed to the American generals.* It is true that the war has shown that mere land armies are useless against armies supported by gunboats. But the Southerners say that a season is coming when the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland rivers will be too shallow for navigation, and when the most terrible and irresistible enemies the South have will be removed from them. In the midst of their reverses they still indulge in dreams of victory. It may be only loud talking, but it may also be the resolve which Rome showed when Hannibal was near her gates. Our correspondence from New York seems to intimate that the enemies of the South give it full credit for spirit to hold on; and although the mob clamors that "the beginning of the end is come," the public mind is veering round to views of peace. *If the American people were not upon all political matters the most ignorant in the world*—if they were not, like a tyrant, told only what is pleasant, and if they ever listened to what is unpleasantly true—we should have more immediate hope of this. But, if the tax-gatherer ever should go round, perhaps he will be a schoolmaster to them.

Probable Effect on the Cotton Supply.

[From the London Times, May 12.]

* * * * *

The capture of New Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon American news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convey capacious holds was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The federals in getting possession of New Orleans have got possession of a city which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American continent. But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and, even a deadly swamp. Its value was as an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. *It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself.* Undoubtedly it increases the federal power of doing harm. From New Orleans destructive inroads can be made with a fatal facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of secession is not less fast than before. You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be loosing his hold.

How will this new exploit affect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the Cabinets of St. James' and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made from time to time at Paris for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the federal government to fulfil it. If the federals are in possession of New Orleans, there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. All the world can go in and go out, and, paying the appointed duties, import and export wherever they can find buyers and sellers. *There is only one thing now wanting, and that is that the cotton should come down to the New Orleans market.*

[From the London Herald, May 14.]

* * * * *

The possession of the Crescent City would give the federals a *point d'appui* for attacks on the very *hotbed of secession*. Holding it and the upper portion of the Mississippi, they completely shut in the cotton States. They would be masters of the commercial emporium of their enemies, and deprive them of all the aid which its wealth has hitherto supplied. It would be nearly as great a blow to the South as the loss of New York to the North. And just now the fall of New Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet that it would give them a good pretext *for warning off the intervention or disarming the remonstrances of Europe*. New Orleans in his hands, Mr. Lincoln can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does not come forward it is not the fault of the federal government, but the obstinacy of the planters—*ergo*, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.

We have written "would be" because we cannot find any justification for writing "is." It is quite possible that the city has already fallen; but the intelligence brought by the Canada does not warrant the assertion.

The French Supply of Southern Tobacco.

[Translated from the Opinion Nationale (organ of Prince Napoleon), May 12, for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

The visit of M. Mercier to Richmond, as we announced from the beginning, was with the single view of saving a vast supply of tobacco, purchased on account of the French government at Richmond and New Orleans. If our advices are correct the Washington government would have consented, notwithstanding the blockade, that all the tobacco found in store at Richmond should be freely shipped. But the consent of the Southern government was also indispensable, and M. Mercier went himself to Richmond to obtain it. We learn that he has completely failed.

The slaveholding government declared that, after seeing that France and England had rejected the commercial advantages which it had offered them in exchange for the recognition of the Confederate States, the Southern Congress had formally interdicted the exportation of cotton and tobacco.

The question of tobacco, notwithstanding the assertions of certain journals, is well worth a voyage to Richmond. If this question has not up to this time occupied the public attention it is because it only directly interests the government. Nevertheless, it has a real importance, for the government draws from tobacco a revenue of nearly two hundred millions of francs.

The real benefit to the country—that is to say, the excess of receipts over expenditure—has continuously increased since the establishment of the monopoly in 1811. These benefits were:—

In 1812	28,000,000 francs.
In 1822	41,585,450 francs.
In 1832	47,751,597 francs.
In 1842	74,000,000 francs.
In 1852	95,644,052 francs.
In 1860	184,000,000 francs.

The capital possessed by the tobacco management or department, composed of manufactories, and the material and furnishing of stores is valued at two hundred and fifty millions of francs.

In order to give time for the preparation of the tobacco, and to provide against the occurrence of short crops, the administration has always on hand a supply sufficient for three years' consumption. Thus, in the year 1862, they consume the crop of 1859.

But the administration, usually so far seeing, has been deceived by the American war. The *Moniteur*, which is considered a well informed journal, has very nearly induced an error by saying, about a year ago, concerning cotton:—"The fears for the present crop are exaggerated; those for the next crop (that of 1862) have no foundation." What is said of cotton may be applied to tobacco.

The government, therefore, has not been more prudent than the manufacturers. It did not think it its duty last year to encourage the cultivation of tobacco in Algeria, the Antilles and Guiana; and if the war between the North and South lasts for another year, it will find itself deprived of tobacco, in the same way as the cotton manufacturers are deprived of supplies of cotton.

It is, in fact, with tobacco as it is with cotton. Just as the cotton of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana cannot be replaced by the cotton of India, Brazil or Egypt, so the tobacco of Virginia and Kentucky are of a quality which cannot be found in the same articles from Brazil or Algeria.

The same kinds of tobacco do not everywhere produce the same qualities. Climate and soil greatly influence the taste and the odor of the plant, and in order to supply consumers with a quality always the same, the State manufacturers have adopted a mixture of different kinds of tobacco, which never changes.

Smoking tobacco is prepared with Kentucky and Maryland leaves, and with the indigenous tobacco of Pas-de-Calais and the Lower Rhine. Snuff is made by an admixture of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco, and of the leaves grown in the Departments of the North, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, and in Ille-et-Vilaine. Chewing tobacco is generally either pure Virginia or Kentucky.

Havana tobacco, so much appreciated, is only fit for the manufacture of cigars.

It is thus seen how important is the role which is assigned to the tobacco which comes from the United States.

The total production of the United States was, in 1860, 225,000 *boucauts* (the *boucaut* of tobacco weighs 1,350 pounds), valued at 220,000,000 francs, which would represent, at the prices paid by consumers in France, 1,200,000,000 of francs.

For the last thirty years England has annually bought from America some 30,000 *boucauts*, from which she draws, through customs, dues, &c., 100,000,000 of francs; and France has bought about 20,000 *boucauts*, which gives her a revenue of 80,000,000 of francs.

The tobacco of the United States is in demand all over the world. Hayti, Bolivia, Ecuador, Greece and Egypt, are the only countries which have never had it in demand.

An important deficit in the supply of tobacco would cause grave embarrassments to all the governments of Europe; but more especially to those of England, France and Holland. And it is to be feared that this deficit may be fatally produced within a year.

The tobacco planters of the United States have resolved to burn the crop of last year, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the federals, and the present crop will be almost insignificant. The most fertile districts of Virginia are at this moment overrun and devastated by immense armies, and the majority of the slaves are in flight; while in the districts far removed from the theatre of war, the planters have neglected tobacco to sow wheat and corn. The Virginia crop will be reduced from eighty thousand to eight thousand *boucauts*. The same result will follow in Kentucky and Tennessee.

An inexorable fatality seems to be following tobacco in this crisis. During two consecutive years the crop has almost completely failed in Brazil, and in the island of Cuba the plant was suddenly struck with a disease last year, which, added to a disastrous drought, has greatly reduced the crop. During the year 1861 there have been exported from Havana 1,977,302 pounds of leaf tobacco and 50,110,000 cigars less than in the year 1860. The Havana journals fear that the reduction will not be less than ten times more considerable.

Europe was never in greater need of United States tobacco than at present; and the United States themselves were never more in want of it for their own consumption.

The tobacco question is, therefore, the order of the day, and calls for a solution as early as that of cotton.

The Iron Ships of England.

CAPTAIN COLES' CUPOLA SHAKEN BY THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th instant, Lord R. MONTAGUE inquired of the noble lord the Secretary of the Admiralty, whether his reply of the previous day was correct, that Captain Coles had the entire management of putting up the shield upon which experiments were to be made, and whether the statements made by that officer in a letter which had appeared in the leading journal of that day were correct?

Admiral WALCOT also thought it important that an explanation should be given.

Lord C. PAGET—I am much obliged to the noble lord and the gallant Admiral for putting this question. I read the letter in the *Times* of to-day with considerable regret, as I have a high personal regard for Captain Coles. The facts are, that Captain Coles' shield underwent a severe trial some months ago, by firing at it from various guns, notably from a 100-pounder Armstrong gun, and was *considerably shaken*. The Duke of Somerset thought it would be interesting that a further trial of the shield should be made with a still heavier gun—viz.: the 150-pounder gun recently tried—and he ordered that the shield should be repaired and put in order with a view to this further trial. Capt. Coles came to me at the Admiralty I think on Saturday last, and I believe he also had communication with other members of the Admiralty, and he represented that unless he should go down to inspect the repairs of this shield he thought it might not be sufficiently strengthened to afford a fair test of its ability to resist the fire of a 150-pounder gun. The moment it was told him the Duke of Somerset said, "By all means let Captain Coles go and himself inspect the shield, and suggest any further strengthening that it may require." I think Captain Coles has very injudiciously and without reflection penned that letter to the *Times*, in which he makes complaint that the trials with his shield are being carried on without consultation with him. I am very sorry he has done so. Capt. Coles writes in the *Times* to say that he is not responsible for the cupola shield ship which is now being constructed, and that he is not responsible for the Royal Sovereign three-decker which has been cut down. Let me state distinctly that Captain Coles is not responsible for any of these ships. Captain Coles is simply responsible for his shield. He made proposals to the Admiralty to construct ships, but Captain Coles *is not a shipbuilder*, and his plans were not at all available for the public service. His shields were available for the public service. The Admiralty adopted them. They consulted Captain Coles; they desire to consult him, and to give him every opportunity for making the best shields he can. *But I do deprecate an officer on full pay writing letters to the newspapers when he is employed under the orders of the Admiralty on an important matter.* (Hear, hear.) I sincerely trust that my friend Captain Coles will not repeat this act. (Hear.)

FRENCH PLAN FOR SINKING IRON SHIPS.

According to the *Courrier du Havre* of May 11 a gentleman residing at La Rochelle, after two years' laborious experiments, has discovered the means of sinking any ship, no matter how thick its iron plates, by a combination of electricity and gunnery, of which a thoroughly unintelligible description is given. The inventor sent his discovery to the Emperor, and received a very flattering autograph letter in reply, accompanied with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

CAPE RACE, May 27, 1862.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool 17th, via Queenstown 18th, arrived off this point this evening at seven o'clock, where she was intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said the government had received from Lord Lyons a copy of the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives on the operation of the Reciprocity treaty, and had no objections to lay it on the table.

Lord Palmerston also stated that the government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French government on the subject, and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approbation of their government. He believed the steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of affairs at Shanghae.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President Juarez of their intention of leaving the country. Juarez responded by eulogizing their conduct, and offered them complete satisfaction.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, the under Secretary of State for War, is dead.

Immense damage was being done by floods in Kew, county of Lincolnshire, by the giving way of a dam. Many thousands of acres of farm lands were inundated, and the crops destroyed. The loss of property was immense.

The Brazilian mail had reached Lisbon. Freights were higher. The stock of coffee at Rio had reached 160,000 bags; good first were quoted at 7$100 a 7$100.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived out on the 16th.

The American Question in Europe.

The London *Times*, speaking on the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the federals have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the rebels, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses and separated from each other by advances of various federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to re-enter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a summer campaign should the rebels hold out; and though no one pretends to explain how the republican government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extravagant at the North that no federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the government.

As regards the South, the London *Times* says they are apparently as determined as ever; but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* urges that the fortunes of the South hang on the issues at Yorktown, Corinth or Memphis. The destiny of the Confederacy will be decided by the events at these places.

The London Morning *Post* reiterates its belief that the effect of the federal occupancy of New Orleans on the war will be inappreciable.

The Persia's news transpired, via Queenstown, late on Friday afternoon, producing considerable sensation in London and Liverpool; but as business was over, its effect was not determined. American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 17th believes the Confederate retreat from Yorktown will be found a piece of masterly strategy by the confederates to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance. They compel the enemy to take up positions at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength—the aid of the gunboats—and they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around Richmond, so rendering each federal *corps d'armee* converging upon the Southern capital exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers.

The London *Daily News* says the military problem which awaits solution is the same as before the evacuation of Yorktown. Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now that if that city should fall the Confederate's cause on the eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre General Banks is advancing, McDowell is within sixty miles of his object, and General McClellan has advanced to Williamsburg, about fifty miles on the road from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. This success does not seem to have been achieved without severe struggles. The object of the Confederates is not merely to save Richmond, but, even if defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no doubt, that the federal victory will occur so late in the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this summer impossible.

The London *Times* remarks it would be but mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, accessible to millions of acres of cotton growing land, is in the power of the federals. It is therefore an obvious policy to trade with New Orleans, to get our further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern republic.

The *Morning Herald* says it is stated that the prospects of an adjustment of the American question becomes more probable than through an assumed intervention of France, by reason of the recent federal successes.

Financial and Commercial.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is firmer: sales of Erie at 33¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 45 discount; United States 6's, 79 a 79½; Massachusetts 5's, 95; Maryland 5's, 80 a 81; Virginia 6's, 62 a 64; Pennsylvania 5's, 70; do. bonds, 72 a 74.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, May 16, 1862.

The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 80c. for rentes.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MAY 17.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report:—Flour dull and declined 6d. a 1s. per bbl.; State, 24s. 6d. a 30s. Wheat very dull, and declined 3d. per cental since Tuesday; red Western, 9s. 9d. a 10s. 6d.; red Southern, 10s. 9d. a 11s.; white Western, 11s. 6d. a 11s. 9d.; white Southern, 12s. a 12s. 6d. Corn dull, and declined 3d. a 6d.; mixed, 27s. a 27s. 3d.; yellow, 27s. 3d. a 27s. 6d.; white, 32s. a 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef nominal and downward. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon heavy, and declined 6d. a 2s. Lard has a declining tendency; quoted at 40s. a 42s. Tallow easier, at 42s. a 45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, at 33s. for pots. Rosin quiet and steady; common, 13s. 9d. a 14s. Spirits turpentine firm at 70s. a 75s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Cod oil, no sales. Linseed oil steady, at 39s. a 39s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat heavy and declined 1s. a 2s. per quarter: red Western, 56s., white Western, 58s. a 60s. Flour, 28s. a 30s. Iron dull for bars and rails. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee buoyant. Rice quiet. Tea—Common congou is downward, with a decline of 1d. a 1½d. Tallow quiet. Spirits turpentine excited: quoted 74s. 6d. a 75s. Sperm oil dull. Linseed oil advancing and quoted at 35s. Linseed cakes declining: quoted £9 10s.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of cotton for the week, 6,000 bales: Orleans tres ordinaire, 158fr.; bas, 151fr. The market is irregular and nominal. Stock in port, 48,000 bales.

The Hibernian off Cape Race, Disabled.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 27, 1862.

The steamship Jura, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday, passed Cape Race at three o'clock this afternoon. She reports having parted company with the steamship Hibernian on Monday afternoon, thirty miles east of Cape Ray, with one engine broken down. She lay by her six hours, and when they parted company the Hibernian was fairly under way for Quebec.

The Weather at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, May 27—P. M.

The wind is light from the east, with an appearance of fine weather.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says that quite a number of vessels are now fitting out for an early trip to the Bay, and the mackerel fishery bids fair to be prosecuted with a good degree of success, while prices will undoubtedly rule much higher than of last year, as there are but few old mackerel on hand. The prices for codfish this season have been much higher than those of last year; and, although the fares brought in have been small, yet the increase of price has made up, to some extent, the deficiency in quantity. The usual number of vessels will prosecute the Georges' codfishery during the summer season.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Our Nashville Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22, 1862.

The Judicial Elections—Arrest of Two Bankers—The Tennessee Rebel Soldiers—The Effect of Hunter's Proclamation—The Sales of Cotton—Demand and Competition—Southern Rights as They Are, &c.

The election to-day for Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Chancellor excited but little attention. Very few votes were cast. From Columbia I learn that the Sheriff refused to open the polls at all, but was induced to do so upon learning that some other course would be pursued in order to enable the people to vote. The vote there was meagre, a large number of Union men not supposing an election would be held. In almost all the places thus far heard from the Union vote was the largest. It is supposed, however, that Governor Johnson will not recognize the election at all, but proceed, under his authority as Military Governor, to fill the vacancies in the offices named, the two principal—those of Judge of the Supreme Court and Chancellor—being filled respectively by the present incumbents, viz:—Judge R. J. McKinney and Chancellor Samuel D. Frierson.

Governor Johnson will take no step backward in the vigorous course he is pursuing of making the effects of the rebellion felt in quarters where its maintenance is to be attributed—among the leading men, merchants, bankers, politicians and the so-called higher and richer classes of society. To-day the money changers were made to feel the power of the arm of the government he wields. Two bankers—Messrs. Carter, the President, and Hereford, the Cashier of the Bank of the Union—were arrested, and required to take the oath of allegiance. They declined, under the plea that all their monetary interest was in the South, and if they took the oath they would be ruined. It is not unlikely Governor Johnson will accept the plea, and transfer the gentlemen to that portion of the land in which they assert their interest is to lie—the land of Dixie. The same course may be pursued toward others who are doing business here with no respect or affinity for the government in power.

Hon. Bailie Peyton and Major W. H. Polk leave soon for Washington, to intercede in behalf of the Tennessee prisoners and others who have been and may be in the Confederate ranks, and yet bear devotion to the Union. From investigations within the past few days, in this and several distant counties, I feel assured in asserting that the number is large. I have met and conversed with many fathers who have sons in the rebel army, forced in under the conscription act, who only await the release of their sons to avow an earnest and hearty support to the federal government. At Woodbury, near Murfreesboro', on a thoroughfare between Corinth and Columbia, squads of repentant rebels are continually seen, passing and refasting, some quietly slipping into their old homes, and others fleeing at the approach of a Union force, although they greatly outnumbered them.

It is the opinion of some prominent military commanders that the time has not yet arrived for a general amnesty, however such a course may be desired by hesitating Unionists before espousing with fervor the Union cause. The people are friendly, but anticipating the return of the Confederates, a calculation encouraged by the most unfounded reports of rebel successes, they dare not avow their real sentiments. Union visitors from a distance speak favorably of a revival of Union feeling in Tennessee. One prominent citizen, who has one son, an officer, in the Confederate army at Corinth, and another son a prisoner at Chicago, has declared that his sympathies are with the old government. But a few more proclamations like that of Hunter's and an immediate general revival of Union sentiment in Tennessee may be utterly despaired of. President Lincoln's proclamation repudiating it meets the damage only about half way.

Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., one of the most opulent merchants of Boston, reached here to-night. He is in consultation with Governor Johnson. It is the first Boston arrival of significance for a long time.

Cotton in Alabama, near the line, sold a few days ago for fifteen and a half cents in gold. Sales in various parts of Tennessee where transportation is had through Columbia, have been made at twelve and a half gold, fifteen United States Treasury notes, and twenty-three Tennessee. The competition among Northern purchasers is very great, and much confusion is created at depots in consequence of the want of proper marks on the bales designating ownership.

The following bill and signatures will show the spirit that animates the Union men in some parts of Tennessee.—

GREAT UNION MASS MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in Murfreesboro on Saturday, 24th inst., to take into consideration the state of the country, and counsel together as to the best means of restoring civil law and order, and reinstating former relations with the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The people are earnestly requested to attend.

Governor Johnson, ex-Governor Campbell, Ed. Cooper, Esq., and other gentlemen of known talent and patriotism will address the meeting.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, MURFREESBORO', Tenn., May 17, 1862.

All peaceable citizens will be permitted to visit Murfreesboro' and return without military passes on the occasion of the above called meeting.

Captain O. C. ROUNDS, Provost Marshal.

TRUE LIST OF SIGNATURES.

W. Spence,	Green Clay,	S. W. A. Anthony,
Thos. Hord,	J. Todd,	S. B. Jones,
E. L. Jordan,	W. T. Lane,	W. Y. Materry,
Levi Wade,	J. B. Cowan,	J. B. Rucker,
Jas. M. Tompkins,	J. W. House,	S. Sickles,
Jas. P. Fletcher, Jr.,	G. W. Ashburn,	T. W. Burrows,
John R. Dunn,	J. M. Bown,	W. M. Hutchinson,
John W. Northcott,	J. L. Smith,	J. L. Hutchinson,
John Bennett,	J. A. Reed,	W. A. Reed,
Thos. A. Elliott,	J. C. Wade,	Thomas Spain,
John Jones,	M. H. Wade,	James Reed,
J. C. Spence,	F. J. Henry,	R. D. Reed,
P. P. Bearden,	W. W. Ross,	W. Powell,
Wm. K. Talley,	N. H. Frost, Jr.,	J. A. Elam,
Jas. E. Tompkins,	E. D. Stephenson,	A. McElroy,
W. Y. Jones,	Thos. O. Butler,	R. Jones,
Jas. H. Castleman,	Hiram Jenkins,	T. B. Lyon,
W. H. Smith,	E. D. Wheeler,	A. Blackman,
J. N. Laughry,	Samuel Winston,	T. B. Coats,
C. B. Huggins,	V. D. Cowan,	H. S. Pugh,
W. Y. Elliott,	Peyton Randolph,	J. M. Woodruff,
W. C. Henry,		S. H. Singleton.

In conversation between a Unionist and secessionist, before the federal troops entered Nashville, the latter wanted to know of the Union man if he was not ready to fight for his rights. "Yes," was the reply, "of course I am. But I don't see but that we are getting our rights fast enough. We have to pay ten cents postage, whereas, under the old government, we had to pay only three."

A shoemaker, formerly in the employ of a prominent shoe establishment here, was asked rather impressively by secessionists, who were getting up a pike company, whether he was going to join it. "Yes," he replied, "I am going to take the Louisville pike." And he immediately made preparations to foot it to Louisville.

City Intelligence.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather a large number of the friends and patrons of this institution assembled yesterday afternoon within its walls, to witness the annual exhibition of the children. The building is situated on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and with the repairs which it has recently undergone presents quite a prominent feature among the public buildings in that part of the city. On the occasion in question the large assembly room on the second floor was admirably fitted up, a platform having been erected for the youthful performers, and an abundance of evergreens used in its decoration. That part of the room reserved for the audience was crowded, every available spot being occupied. The exercises consisted of recitations, vocal and instrumental music and examinations in the various branches of education taught in the institution, the examiner being Mr. Michael J. O'Donnell, who has for years taken a most active part in the welfare of the youthful inmates. One of the most interesting features of the programme was a scene from the American Revolution, which was performed with admirable taste and frequently applauded. After the regular exercises, a splendid national flag, which cost nearly $200, was presented by Mr. O'Donnell, on behalf of Messrs. Hogor & Graham. After some very appropriate remarks from Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., Senator Connolly, Superintendent Jones and Mr. Fair, the audience dispersed highly delighted with all they had seen and heard. We should state that the Star Spangled Banner formed a conspicuous object among the decorations, while a bust of Washington occupied a prominent place.

THE CONDITION OF MAJOR WATROUS.—Our reporter visited the residence of Major Watrous, No. 89 Prince street, at a late hour last night. He was then much better than at any time since the afternoon he received the pistol shot wound. He converses freely with those permitted to visit his room, and it is thought he will sufficiently recover to venture out in a few days. A certain lady, it is alleged upon the most reliable authority, states that Watrous was not out of the house on the day he is alleged to have been seen in company with Mrs. Carson, and will testify to that effect if necessary. One of Major Watrous' sons arrived in town yesterday from the West, and will remain with his father until this unfortunate affair is wholly settled.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO QUARTERMASTER TULLY, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Quartermaster Tully, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, was held last evening at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, for the purpose of presenting him with a splendid charger before leaving for the seat of war. Mr. Thomas Boyle presided, and Mr. William Kennelly acted as secretary. Quite an interesting time was had, and after several patriotic speeches the proceedings wound up. The horse is a spirited animal, and we hope he may bear his owner safely through the battle.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.—Inspectors Drummond, Crane and Stub made a seizure of meerschaums and ivory tubes, valued at $500, yesterday, on board the steamer New York, which arrived in the morning. The property was ingeniously concealed on the person of a steerage passenger, whose name has not transpired.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—CORRECTION.—Dr. Stephen Rogers is the *locum tenens* surgeon of this regiment, and not Dr. Cheesman, as inadvertently stated in our edition of yesterday. Dr. Rogers left this city yesterday to join his regiment at Washington.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLY FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A disturbance occurred at No. 9 Mulberry street on Monday night, between Patrick Kenny and James Derrich, which resulted in the former drawing a dirk knife and stabbing his adversary in the abdomen. The injured man was promptly conveyed to the New York Hospital, but the physician in attendance gave the friends but little hope of his recovery. The bowels of the wounded man protruded, and it was not expected that he would survive more than twenty-four hours. Derrich keeps a liquor store at the above number, and it was while he was endeavoring to maintain order in his establishment that he received the fatal stab. Mrs. Derrich was present during the affray, and says she saw Kenny inflict the injury. Policeman Kavény, of the Sixth ward, arrested the assailant and lodged him in the Tombs.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, two brothers, named Martin and Patrick Kenney, got into an altercation over an alleged trivial affair, which resulted in Patrick's drawing a body knife and inflicting dangerous wounds in the groin of his brother. He also stabbed him in the arm. Martin fell to the ground, and was soon after conveyed to the New York Hospital by the Eighth precinct police. During the excitement Patrick made good his escape, and had not been taken up to a late hour last night. The police are on his track, and will doubtless find him out.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—PART 1—Nos. 1051, 2331, 3405, 1919, 2101, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223. Part 2—Nos. 3618, 1843, 1959, 2179, 1823, 953, 2000, 2009, 1843, 1242. Part 3—Nos. 2227, 2229, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY, &C.—DR. Larmont's Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. A new edition, revealing the facts obtained by anatomy and experiments in the French and English hospitals, &c., forming a treatise upon the diseases and weaknesses inflicting the human family from ignorance of their causes, by an eminent New York physician. Sent free to any address for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, or ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street, New York. The Doctor's offices are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, and hours for treatment are from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW YORK PALE XXX ALE. In whole, half and quarter casks, brewed from the choicest barley malt and hops. Brewery 158 and 160 West Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, N. Y.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT. Teas, Coffees, Flour and all kinds of Groceries are now being sold at auction prices at the Great Canton Tea Warehouse, 200 Greenwich street, corner of Murray. Call and see for yourselves. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY FEMALE infant, aged two weeks, of American parentage. Call for one week at 119 Varick street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY BYRNE, WIDOW of Edmund Byrne, whose maiden name was Conolly; she had three daughters living in New York, named Anne, Margaret and Elizabeth. Any information concerning her will be of material advantage to the family. Apply to W. J. Sullivan, 232 Third avenue.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET AND ELLEN Novell, formerly of [illegible], Ireland, supposed to be in New York since 1858. If they will call to-day or to-morrow at No. 5 Dover street, they can see their brother, John Novell.

IF JOHN STUART, MACHINIST, LATE OF MONTREAL and St. Louis, will send his address to Frederick Stuart, box 397 office of the New York Herald, he will oblige his brother.

JOSEY.—I WANT TO SEE YOU THIS WEEK. SOMEthing very important. Direct as before. W. J.

NEW YORK.—YOUR KIND NOTE RECEIVED. RAIN and disappointment. Please try again.

THE CARTMAN WHO ATTENDED THE SALE IN Sixth street, east of Third avenue, took charge, and was to deliver at 53 Walker street a basket containing a scale and weights, &c., will please to do so to save further trouble.

THE MAN IN THE CARRIAGE IS IN TOWN, AND would like to see you. Write to Pendennis, Herald office, without delay.

14TH STREET—"DOWN, OUT AND ALONG!"—WHY do you not act on my suggestion? Let me explain why I cannot just now accept yours. Address R. S. Montague, station D, Bible House, near Fourth avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND RINGS LOST—WITHIN THE PAST TWO weeks; one has an emerald in the centre; the other is a plain row of diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for them at No. 14 West Twenty-second street. Pawnbrokers please take notice.

DOG LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, ANSWERING to the name of Fanny. The finder, by delivering her to 112 Warren street, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—OR LEFT IN THE QUARTER PAST SIX ACcommodation train, which leaves New York for Melrose at the Centre street depot, a large Memorandum Book, belonging to David Henriques, deceased. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 125 [illegible] street. P. & H. LEWIS.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, MAY 25, BETWEEN ZION church, Madison avenue, and Twenty-ninth street, via Fifth avenue, or in Thirty-fourth or Thirty-fifth streets, a Gold Eye Glass. A suitable reward, with thanks for its return, to 33 East Thirty-fifth street.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 26TH INST., A HAIR Breastpin, in the shape of a cross. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with S. T. Gautier, Harlem Railroad office, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

LOST—BETWEEN 81 BEEKMAN STREET AND CORner of Gold street, or on Gold street between Beekman and Fulton, or on Fulton street, a small package of Jewelry, marked "Mrs. Emma S. Kellogg, care of John Q. Kellogg & Co., 192 Fulton street." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with John Q. Kellogg & Co.

LOST—A THIRTEEN CARAT GOLD WATCH. THE finder will receive five dollars ($5) by returning the same to No. 80 Sands street, and no questions asked, or to the Herald office.

LOST OR MISLAID—FIVE BONDS, $1,000 EACH, NOS. 27, 28, 185, 181 and 18, third mortgage, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, with coupons attached, payable 1st May and 1st November, payment of which has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for recovery of said bonds by S. Brush, 25 Front street.

STOLEN.—THE PERSON WHO VISITED MY HOUSE early on Sunday morning, May 25, and took therefrom a Coat, with a Pocketbook in the breast pocket, containing a small sum of money and sundry notes and papers, will please keep the money and coat, and return all the papers as they are no use to any one but the owner, payment having been stopped. Return to No. 5 St. Luke's place or 408 Broadway, to Wm. S. Vanderbilt. P. S.—All persons are cautioned against receiving any notes (that are past due) of Vanderbilt Brothers, as they are stolen. WM. S. VANDERBILT, 408 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, FROM EITHER 63 CLINTON place or 63 Ninth street, a small Black and Tan Terrier Slut, with a white spot on breast; answers to the name of Jenny. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return it to 63 Clinton place.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, ON SUNDAY, May 25, in going from 20 Second place through Clinton street to Rev. Mr. Smith's church, in Harrison street, a Hair Bracelet, with gold clasps. On one clasp is engraved "De Witt Clinton" and a date; on the other, "J. U. C." The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at 20 Second place or at the office of De Witt Clinton Jones, No. 1 Hanover street, New York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING last, at the Academy of Music, a stone Cameo Ring, in Etruscan setting, head of Michael Angelo. The above reward will be paid on returning it to 75 Cedar street, rear office, or to 65 West Thirty-sixth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, from 110 West Broadway, a large black Newfoundland Dog; sore ears inside. Any one returning him will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENING, 26TH instant, in Lafayette place, a Gold Watch and Chain, made by Jules Jurgensen, Copenhagen; white face, back opens with a spring. It is valued as a keepsake, and the above reward will be paid by returning same to 8 and 10 Water street, and no questions asked.

$250 REWARD.—THE WAREHOUSE AT 55 AND 58 Greenwich street was entered by burglars on the night of the 24th of May inst., and robbed of two cases of Watches. One case contained 23 Watches, supposed to be of the manufacture of Paul H. Matthey, Locle, and numbered as follows:—Nos. [illegible]. A reward of $250 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion for any part recovered, and a liberal reward for the detection and conviction of the thieves.

SPORTING.

DOG FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, eleven months old, stands over two feet high, will be sold reasonably. Address R. A. T., Herald office, for two days.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ESCORT, 24 9/95 tons, length 55 feet, breadth 16 feet 4 inches, depth 4 feet 6 inches; has been thoroughly overhauled and is completely furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

YACHT TO LET—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, FOR PRIvate parties, a handsome Yacht, fifty tons, fully found in every respect. Apply to MARTIN ENGLAND, 51 Dover street or No. 9 Marion street; A. H. SAVING, corner of Hood and Frankfort streets, or A. O. JEROME, Jr., 46 Exchange place.

YACHT FOR SALE—THE MANERSING, 44 TONS, draws 4 feet, very fast. Apply to W. O. BETTS, 40 William street, third floor, front.

YACHT FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE TONS, ONE year old and the fastest vessel afloat of her size; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. FURMAN, Maspeth Bridge, 3½ miles from Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, or address to Maspeth, Queens county, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE OU ALLEmande qui sait enseigner les rudiments de la langue Française, et qui est fournir des meilleures recommandations. S'adresser a Chambre, 112 Gramercy Park Hotel.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR femme de chambre ou pour coudre. S'adresser au 47 West 20th st., pres de la 6me av.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE 130 Macdougal street, will let some neatly furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board. Near the park. Very desirable rooms for the summer.